



THE ROYAL TOWN OF
SUTTON COLDFIELD

The Health of SUTTON COLDFIELD

Annual Report

1967

BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

COUNCIL HOUSE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Your Ref.

Our Ref.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Royal Town of Sutton Coldfield.

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As mentioned in my Annual Report for 1967, I am on this occasion, as an experiment, providing as an enclosure a brief interim report to bring the information supplied in the Annual Report for 1967 up to date as far as possible in 1968, and it is hoped that this will make the Annual Report more interesting. It is customary for Annual Reports to lag behind events and it has always seemed to me that this detracted very much from their interest.

The first item I want to bring up to date is the question of the Maternity Services. As mentioned, at the end of 1967 the question of the domiciliary midwives working in Good Hope Hospital was still under discussion with Warwickshire County Council, and there was considerable local interest in the matter and indeed the women's organisations of the town, through the Standing Conference of Women's Organisations, expressed their concern at the delay in implementing the suggested scheme.

At the meeting of the County Health Committee on the 29th January, 1968, the matter had their full discussion and it was decided that the proposal to allow the midwives to work in hospital could not be approved at the present time.

Following upon this, the Borough Council decided to appeal to the Minister of Health, and in fact were supported in this appeal by a similar appeal by the Standing Conference of Women's Organisations, previously mentioned.

It would appear that the Minister is not willing to determine this matter as the Borough Council's proposals are outside the present provisions regarding the employment of local authority midwives, although such schemes are operating successfully elsewhere.

At the July meeting of the Health & Welfare Committee, the reply of the Minister of Health was reported. The Minister said that he was aware that there are a number of experimental schemes under which domiciliary midwives follow their patients into hospitals and attend the delivery there, and he would not wish to discourage such experiments. He added that it is, however, very much a matter for amicable local arrangement. He mentioned Clause 10 (3) of the recent Health Services and Public Health Bill which would allow the use of domiciliary local authority midwives in hospital. He mentioned that the Bill seeks to confer powers, but not to impose duties on local health authorities. He also adds that a Sub-Committee of the Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council is currently considering the future of the domiciliary midwifery service, and the Minister would not wish to anticipate their recommendation by giving his official approval to any particular new departure at this stage.

Thus, after over two years of discussion, it would appear that nothing further can be done meantime, and the Borough Council have agreed to defer any further consideration for a year unless circumstances change. I am sure many will be disappointed to say the least.

Reference will be made later to the Green Paper which has just been issued on the Re-organisation of the Health Service, and one cannot but feel after two years of discussions and negotiations between three sections of the Health Service on what would appear to be a matter that could be quite simply resolved, that a re-organisation is not only necessary but would be extremely welcome.

In December 1967, three schools in the Borough were investigated in connection with reports of diarrhoea and sickness amongst the children. These included Walmley Infants School, Wylde Green County Primary School and St Joseph's Primary School.

In the case of Walmley Infants School, 29 families were visited to investigate the reasons for absence of children, and 10 specimens were taken from children suffering from symptoms of diarrhoea. All specimens proved negative and the investigation was not proceeded with.

In regard to Wylde Green County Primary School, investigations were carried out of children affected with diarrhoea and sickness and it quickly became apparent that there was an outbreak of sonne dysentery in the school. In the course of three weeks prior to Christmas about 300 absences were investi-

gated and specimens submitted to the Laboratory in respect of 196 children, kitchen staff and teaching staff. 55 cases were discovered during this period and the outbreak reached its peak about the 8th December. Strict control measures were instituted in the school. All cases of absences were carefully investigated and careful cleansing and disinfecting arrangements were made in the school. The attention of all pupils and staff were drawn to the importance of personal hygiene.

The third school affected was St Joseph's Primary School where it was discovered that of 70 pupils that were absent in the middle of December, 51 were affected with sickness and diarrhoea. In this case the school meals were investigated and these proved negative. In the case of the 51 children affected, the results did not indicate that there was any identifiable infection in the school in this instance.

These outbreaks, which ran into January 1968, gave rise to time-consuming investigation and enquiry, but of course, unless this is done and proper steps taken to enforce hygienic measures, outbreaks can spread at speed and cause much alarm and distress. They only show that unless high standards of personal hygiene are maintained in schools, and lavatories and washing facilities are first class, outbreaks such as those reported will occur again and again. Perhaps we should try to do more to encourage a little more care in these directions.

A second outbreak of sonne dysentery occurred in May 1968 in the Four Oaks area. Following investigations at a Nursery and a Primary School, all absentees were investigated and 30 positive cases of sonne dysentery discovered. Following exclusions from school and stepping up of hygienic measures in the school, the outbreak was controlled by mid-June.

It should be understood that sonne dysentery is normally a mild infection, although the term "dysentery" conjures up a much more serious condition in the eyes of the public.

During 1967 and early 1968 the demand for transport for handicapped children, both mental and physical, and transport of the frail and elderly has increased steadily.

At present the Health & Welfare Department has the use of one minibus kindly provided by the Rotary and Round Table of Sutton Coldfield, and the Health & Welfare Department provides the driver for 38 hours per week and services and provides the running costs.

However, with the current demands of the Training Centres, Handicapped children, the elderly and frail, the Old People's Clubs, British Red Cross Society and W.R.V.S, it is impossible to meet the requirements and it is becoming extremely difficult to obtain voluntary drivers and cars.

It is unfortunately at present not the policy of the County Council to provide transport for welfare of this nature, and this means that services and help which could be available to many is curtailed or refused.

We are often told that the services provided by Health & Welfare Departments could be greatly improved and that a lot more could be done. This is true, but first the money to buy the necessary equipment and provide the staff must be forthcoming, and this is hardly the time to expect it.

In January of this year the report on housing conditions in the Borough of Sutton Coldfield was considered by the Council who resolved to approve the recommendations contained in the report. For the purpose of the survey the houses in the Borough have been classified into five categories according to an estimated length of life. The intention of the Council is (a) to improve properties with a minimum life of fifteen years and which are without the standard amenities such as bathroom facilities, inside toilets, etc; (b) to ensure reasonable maintenance of houses with a lesser life which have not yet reach the stage of unfitness for habitation; and (c) to remove the few remaining houses in the Borough which are unfit for habitation. At the same time every opportunity is taken to connect the few houses which are not so connected to mains water, and the question of houses not on main sewers is to be examined at intervals.

Houses in multi-occupation receive regular supervision from the Public Health Inspectors to ensure that they comply with the standards laid down by the Council. It is pleasing to be able to report that all known houses in multi-occupation have now been inspected in consultation with the Fire Officer to see that means of escape in case of fire are adequate and it now remains to secure compliance with outstanding Notices in this connection.

The programme approved in the report on housing conditions in connection with Improvement Areas is proceeding, but it will be some time before all areas containing improvable houses have been surveyed and the necessary steps taken to secure their Improvement. The Council's approach to this problem has been to select Roads in which houses have already been the subject of Improvement Grants. This has resulted in a number of small Improvement Areas, but it is interesting to comment that 771 houses have been included in such Areas and 174 of these houses have been found suitable for improvement. By June of this year 51 had been improved and the remainder were in various stages of improvement.

The Council's programme for the introduction of Smoke Control Areas is proceeding and in the first six months of 1968 three areas, Numbers 11, 12, and 13, were put forward to the Council for approval. Number 12 Area is a small area of new development which will be introduced without cost to the Council, and Areas 11 and 13 contain about 1500 houses which is looked upon as the Council's annual quota. If this figure can be maintained it is likely that the Council can adhere to its original programme of bringing the whole of the Borough within Smoke Control Areas by 1979. It is hoped that towards the end of the current year a new booklet will be available for issue to occupiers of properties in prospective Smoke

Control Areas. This booklet is designed to assist the introduction of such areas and will be available for issue at the time the survey is being carried out.

For some years the Council has maintained gauges in certain parts of the town for the purpose of the measurement of air pollution. During the past few months it was decided to move two gauges and concentrate them in the areas of Minworth to obtain information about specific pollution from industrial plants. The deposit and lead peroxide gauges are more suited to the measurement of specific pollution and the newer type volumetric gauges are in use for general pollution measurement.

The question of contamination of water supplies which originate from private wells without any form of treatment is a problem which has given some concern to the Health Committee for many years. It is pleasing to report that with action being taken to connect houses as and when the opportunity arises, the number of such premises remaining in the Borough is now eight. Whilst these remaining properties are regularly sampled and advice given to the occupants in accordance with the results received, the only assurance of a safe water supply is connection to the public mains. It is hoped that the day is not too far distant when no houses remain served by shallow wells in the Borough.

The Public Health Committee again considered the problem arising from houses not connected to the main drainage system. It is necessary for cesspools and the like to be emptied by the Council gully emptier and the contents of cesspools transferred to the main drainage system. This is an expensive procedure and part of the cost of such work is recovered from the occupiers of the houses concerned. The Public Health Committee considered this question of cost at the March meeting and decided to recommend that a rate of £5 per annum be charged for emptying cesspools from domestic properties. At the same time it was agreed to look into the possibility of a pilot scheme for scheduled emptyings, with a view to keeping the cost down, and that estimated costs of providing main drainage in selected areas be considered at a future meeting. It must be accepted that any method of drainage other than connection to the main drainage system is sub-standard and efforts should be made to connect houses to the main drainage wherever this is economically practicable.

For some years residents in certain parts of the Town and particularly in the Riland Road area have experienced flooding at times of excessive rain fall, and the flooding is often accompanied by sewage surcharge. This is a most unpleasant and undesirable state of affairs, and during the first half of 1968 this flooding occurred on one or two occasions. Whilst steps are taken by the Local Authority to minimise damage and clean up after flooding it is hoped that the extensive improvement to both outfall sewer and surface water drainage at present proceeding in the Plantsbrook areas will eliminate this flooding once and for all. The present position is that contract 3 between Penns Railway Line in Wylde Green Road and Ebrook Road is in hand and is due for completion early in 1969. Following this the Riland Road scheme is due to be completed during 1970 and it is hoped that when this work is done there will be no further cause for complaint in this area.

It will be observed from the Annual Reports of the past two years that the public is becoming increasingly aware of nuisance from noise and that complaints in this connection are on the increase. Noise is a difficult problem and in some instances it is quite impracticable to satisfy the complainant. The Public Health Inspector is called upon to act as an arbitrator between industry and the private resident in cases when it is impossible to carry out processes without making noise on the one hand, and where nothing but complete cessation will satisfy the complainant on the other. It is not unusual to be met with a suggestion from the complainant that there is no improvement when works have been carried out to minimise noise emission, and it is felt that noise problems are rapidly becoming one of the most difficult fields of work for the Public Health Inspectorate.

The 1967 report gave details of the work done since the introduction of the Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act and it will be seen from that report that a considerable number of Notices were served following primary inspection of the premises. Some of these Notices have been outstanding for quite some time and steps are being taken to secure enforcement where work is not done within a reasonable period of time.

During the first part of 1968 the emphasis on bacteriological sampling centred on samples of ice cream from mobile vehicles, swabbing in restaurants and other food preparing premises, and samples of cream, whilst other routine sampling proceeded at the usual rate. In addition the number of swimming baths available at schools and the like increases yearly and sampling and work of an advisory nature in connection with these pools receive attention during the months when they are in use.

The bacteriological condition of cream has been the subject of some concern and has been commented upon in several reports issued over the past 2 or 3 years. At the present time there is no bacteriological standard for this commodity although the methylene blue reduction test is recommended by most Authorities. An investigation conducted between April and December 1967 in the Public Health Laboratories at Birmingham, Gloucester, Truro and Worcester revealed that 34% of dairy cream examined in the course of the investigation failed the methylene blue test. The findings suggest generally poor conditions of preparation and/or storage of cream and emphasise the need for a minimum bacteriological standard.

Routine chemical sampling under the Food and Drugs Act has continued in accordance with the normal programme, with interesting results arising in connection with samples of pre-packed shandy. There is no legal standard for this commodity although a recommended standard of 1.5% proof spirit is adhered to by many suppliers. A few fall short of this standard. It is hoped that the position regarding a standard will be regulated in the not too far distant future.

New regulations regarding meat products came into operation on the 31st May regulating the labelling, description and composition of various types of meat pies and sausage rolls.

Under the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act, the Council are required to provide facilities for rate payers to dispose of refuse at specific points. At the present time the Council is in some difficulty with the disposal of refuse during the period when the Riland Road Destructor is overloaded and rapidly drawing to the end of its useful life, and the new Destructor at Minworth is not yet completed. The Council decided as a temporary measure to accept refuse from residents at the Riland Road Depot, but it is hoped that the facilities at the New Destructor will ease the situation towards the end of this year.

The new Refuse Destructor being constructed by Messrs Heenen and Froude at Forge Lane, Minworth, is progressing satisfactorily with the shell of the main Destructor house, the incinerator and tipping hopper, gas washing plant and precipitator and the 210ft. chimney stack being well under way. It is hoped that pilot operation of the plant will commence about October and that the plant will be fully in operation early in 1969, by which time the Council should have one of the most up to date plants in the country, easily capable of dealing with the Town's refuse for some time to come. The destructor incorporates the Heenan - Nicholls rocking grate which is designed to deal with ten tons of refuse per hour on a continuous incineration basis.

Following the report of Dr Service in 1967, selected areas of Sutton Park were sprayed with the recommended insecticide as a control measure against mosquitoes. Two treatments were applied during March and April and the work was carried out by a specialist firm under contract.

In my Report for 1967, I mentioned the Health & Welfare development plan and made reference to the importance of development of Health Centres and Group Medical Practice.

At the end of April, an interesting development and exercise in co-operation came to fruition in the opening of the premises at Wylde Green to be used by a group of general practitioners and also by the Local Health Authority personnel.

The building layout provided on the one hand the usual facilities of a Child Welfare Clinic, and also surgery and office accommodation for the group of general practitioners concerned.

In this case the General Practitioner Unit was provided by the general practitioners, who leased that portion of the land on which their accommodation stood from the Borough Council acting on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

The whole building and general layout was designed by the Corporation architects in collaboration with the doctors concerned and the Medical Officer of Health, and the costs apportioned between the general practitioners concerned and the Local Health Authority.

In regard to staffing, the general practitioners retained their own clerical and ancillary nursing staff and it was decided to attach two Health Visitors, 2 District Nurses and 2 Midwives to the 5 doctors concerned.

This development is yet in its infancy but it seems that this type of arrangement will serve the community well and already it is obvious that the general practitioners and local authority nursing staff can benefit from having closer ties, and the Health Visitors, District Nurses and Midwives do not feel so isolated as they were previously, working in their local Child Welfare Centres. I also feel that the patients attending this new project will find it more attractive in every sense.

The development plan for the Health and Welfare services in Sutton Coldfield is based mainly on the unification of services whenever possible, and therefore plans have been put to the County Council to provide a small Health Centre with Child Welfare Clinic and consulting surgeries for 3 doctors at Ashfurlong Corner, and also planning is proceeding on the assumption that it will be possible to add 5 surgeries for general practitioners to the present Child Welfare Clinic at Mere Green.

The Warwickshire Executive Council and Local Medical Committee have just now agreed to support the proposal to provide surgeries and clinic combined at Ashfurlong and formal application is being made to the County Council by them, supported by the Borough Council.

In regard to Mere Green, application has been made to the County Council for a small piece of education land to be transferred to Health purposes to enable the proposed Health Centre scheme there to proceed.

Whilst discussing these matters it is obvious that in such developments, there are at present many, if not too many, fingers in the pie, and it is in such a context that I welcome the Green Paper on the re-organisation of the National Health Service.

The tripartite organisation has been one of the great bugbears of the service and too much has had to depend on personal relationships and liaison which is not always the most attractive and efficient way.

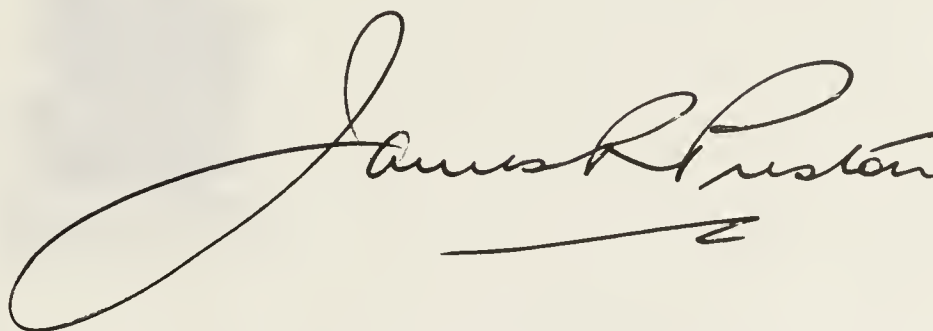
Perhaps when re-organisation is complete whether by way of Area Health Boards or by some other Regional administrative structure, the frustrations, delays and time consuming meetings between different sectional interests will disappear and much overlap and waste of time, money, and medical, nursing and



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administrative staff will be eliminated, producing a unified administration which could particularly benefit the maternity services, the child health services, the health care of the long term sick and of the mentally disordered.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James R. Ruston". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large loop at the beginning and a horizontal line at the end.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

JULY 1968



THE ROYAL TOWN OF
SUTTON COLDFIELD

Borough of Sutton Coldfield

Annual Report

of The Medical Officer of
Health and Borough School
Medical Officer

for the Year

1967

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

by J.R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.(Glas.)
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Royal Town of
Sutton Coldfield.

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the Borough of Sutton Coldfield and the work of the Public Health and Health and Welfare Committees of the Council during the year 1967.

Once again I regret to have to report that the staff situation, particularly in regard to Medical Officers has not improved and this has had a considerable effect on the amount of work which could be undertaken, and has curtailed any efforts to improve the services. These difficulties must be taken in context with the general difficulties in recruiting qualified medical staff in all fields at the moment.

It has not been possible to obtain a Deputy Medical Officer of Health. We have advertised a number of times, but no suitable applications have been received in spite of the salary being increased. It would appear from the number of advertisements appearing in the Medical Journals that there is just not enough suitably qualified candidates to go around, and obviously the smaller non-County Boroughs will suffer since candidates will take posts with one-tier authorities or larger authorities where wider experience may be obtained and career prospects are better.

The demolition of houses in connection with the Central Area re-development Plan is now proceeding steadily, if slowly.

In such a situation where the Local Authority has to purchase a number of houses by agreement or compulsory purchase, negotiations can be long drawn and during this time the occupants of the houses, often elderly, are unfortunately forced to stay in a house which can only be kept in minimal repair. Furthermore, they are not inclined to look to the interior decoration and care of the house and thereby find themselves living under conditions which are not conducive to comfort and a pleasant existence.

It is hoped, as the Central Area Re-development proceeds, every effort will be made to carry out the re-housing as quickly as possible to avoid this situation.

The work of clearance of unfit houses in accordance with the five year programme was completed during the year and a survey of the housing position in the Borough was completed. Reports were made to the Public Health Committee on the clearance of unfit houses between 1955 and 1966 and on the future work of the Department in connection with the maintenance and improvement of houses in the Borough.

The work of the Inspectorate on housing has concentrated over the past year on the improvement of houses of 60 years of age and over which are likely to have a life of fifteen years or more but which lack modern amenities. In this respect the Council has actively participated in the introduction of Improvement Areas, and at the end of the year 771 houses had been included in such areas, of which 282 lacked amenities. There are no major areas suitable to be included in Improvement Areas and the work proceeds almost on a street to street basis, but it is satisfying to note that the installation of modern amenities proceeds at a steady rate.

Routine work under the Food and Drugs Act consisting of food hygiene inspections and sampling has continued at an average rate. The number of complaints regarding foodstuffs received in the office again fell, and quite a number of those received leave an element of doubt on investigation. Every complaint is fully investigated with the complainant and the firms concerned. The work of sampling for chemical analysis under the Food and Drugs Act has followed the usual pattern, although in the current year the Council have participated in a regional scheme for testing of foodstuffs for the presence of pesticides. The Government has been active in the issuing of Regulations, and during the year no less than twelve sets of Regulations relative to food and drugs sampling have been received.

Inspectors have been actively involved in the administration of the Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Regulations as evidenced by an increase in inspections from 65 in 1966 to 185 in 1967. Vehicles are still found which lack the amenities required by the Regulations and one problem arising from the Regulations is to see that the amenities are maintained, having once been provided. Having been provided it is also necessary to see that they are used, as without usage the amenities provided under the Regulations do not serve any useful purpose.

The investigation of Brucella Abortus in dairy herds is a time consuming occupation, but it is satisfying to note that all milk provided in the Borough is now heat treated. This eliminates the possibility of the infection being transmitted to humans. Samples are taken from herds in the area where milk is sent to local dairies for pasteurisation and in the event of Brucella Abortus being isolated in the sample the farmer concerned and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are notified.

The introduction of Smoke Control Areas in the Borough continues in accordance with the Council's programme which envisages the whole Borough being under Smoke Control by 1979. At the end of the year about one-quarter of the dwellings and one-eighth of the area of the Borough were either under or in the process of becoming under Smoke Control Orders.

The appointment of a Technical Assistant has enabled the work to proceed in accordance with the programme and it is hoped to bring about 1,500 houses under Smoke Control annually.

During the year a revised edition of the memorandum on chimney heights was issued which excluded low sulphur emitters from the provisions. This means that some of the installations which have previously been affected by the memoranda will now be exempt from its provisions. The report of the Working Party on grit and dust has been received and it is anticipated that Regulations under Section 7 will be forthcoming. The Clean Air Bill 1967 contains amendments in connection with emissions of grit, dust and fumes from furnaces, together with miscellaneous amendments in connection with Smoke Control Areas, and if the Bill becomes law Local Authorities may well be required to undertake measurement of grit, dust and fumes emitted from furnaces.

Routine inspection of premises affected by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has proceeded and has become part of the routine of the Health Department. It seems likely that registered premises will receive a general inspection about once in two to three years. There can be no doubt about the tremendous effort that has been put into the raising of standards necessitated by the introduction of the Act and the details of which are contained in the body of the Report.

One aspect of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate which is showing signs of increasing is that of noise abatement. A variety of problems are referred to the Public Health Inspectors for investigation ranging from industrial processes to neighbour difficulties. Many of these problems necessitate investigation outside normal working hours and are not easy of solution. Circular 22/67 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government called on Local Authorities to make a determined attack on the problem of industrial noise, to ensure that Officers are properly trained to deal with noise problems, and to take steps to see that noise abatement is properly publicised. In particular the problem of nuisance from ice cream vendors is being kept under observation.

Of the miscellaneous duties falling to the Inspectorate those under the Consumer Protection Act are increasing, and during the year the Children's Nightdresses Regulations were supplemented by the Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations, the Toys (Safety) Regulations and the Stands for Carrycots (Safety) Regulations. Miscellaneous sampling of this type together with samples under the Rag Flock Act continued to give protection in a little known aspect of the work of the Department.

The subject of spraying in the Park was considered by the Public Health Committee during 1967 and a report was called for from Dr W.M. Service, an Entomologist employed by the Nature Conservancy. This is a thorny problem involving many and varied interests but following consideration of the report it was decided to spray certain selected areas of the Park early in 1968 as a precautionary measure against mosquitoes.

It is pleasing to report that the work of reconstruction of Plantsbrook is proceeding well and approaching the town centre. During the night of 16th, 17th October 1967 heavy rainfall brought flooding to several areas of the town including some blocks of new flats. It is hoped that such incidents will not arise when the work is completed. They are disturbing to residents and Corporation staff alike and costly to all concerned.

The work of the Public Health Inspectorate is continuously increasing and the indications are that it will continue to do so. Visits for 1967 showed an increase of 20% over 1966 and complaints dealt with were 10% over the 1966 figure. Fortunately no staff changes took place in the year under report. The Council's appreciation of the necessity to maintain staff of high standard is reflected in their encouragement of attendance at week-end school, courses and conferences. Authority was also given during the year to augment staff by an additional pupil.

In January 1967 the Health and Welfare Committee received a report of a meeting held between representatives of the Lichfield, Sutton Coldfield and Tamworth Hospital Management Committee, the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, General Practitioners, Consultant Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and the Birmingham City, Staffordshire County and Warwickshire County and Sutton Coldfield Borough Health Departments. The meeting discussed the opening of the new Maternity Unit at Good Hope Hospital and the question of Local Authority Midwives working in the hospital attending patients who occupy general practitioner short stay beds. The reason for the meeting was that the new Maternity Hospital of 144 beds would be ready to receive patients in the Summer of 1967 and one ward of 27 beds would be made available to general practitioners and a further ward of 27 beds would be allocated for short stay patients.

On considering this, the Sutton Coldfield Health and Welfare Committee decided that they would like to ask Warwickshire County Council to agree as a matter of principle that the local authority midwives might attend patients occupying general practitioner beds in the new Good Hope Maternity Hospital.

In July 1967 a reply was received from the County Council stating that the County Medical Officer of Health considered it unwise for the Borough Council to commit itself to a scheme, the implications and details of which were at the present time difficult to determine. Arising out of this, it was decided to hold a meeting between representatives of the County Council and the Borough Council.

During the remainder of the year discussions were held with general practitioners and other interested parties concerning the use of local authority midwives in Good Hope, and by the end of 1967 the matter was still unresolved.

During the year the question of provision of Day Nurseries and the day care of the under fives was fully discussed. Warwickshire County Council was again asked if they would be prepared to consider the provision of a Day Nursery in Sutton Coldfield, but the answer was that it was not the County Council's policy. It was therefore decided to ask if the County Council would be prepared to pay for special individual cases if it were possible to find suitable accommodation in Day Nurseries in Birmingham. However, this too was refused. It is therefore necessary in this area to rely on daily Child Minders, who look after the children for mothers who wish to go out to work and for other reasons.

Whilst on this subject, during the year there has been a steady increase in the number of Child Minders and also Play Groups. This has been a great help to the problem of the day care of children in the Borough. The day care of children is of the utmost importance and it seems to me that there should be more creches attached to factories and work places where children could be looked after.

During the year in question, the ancillary help offered to the nursing services was given some attention. It had become obvious that a great deal of time was being spent, in particular by the district nurses, in work which could be done by staff less highly qualified. It was also realised that it might be possible to make use of lay help part time in certain aspects of home care.

It was therefore decided to appoint nursing attendants to carry out visits where chronic sick or handicapped require assistance and in getting up and dressing and going to bed. These arrangements have proved successful.

In regard to the Child Welfare Clinics, re-arrangements were made so that the Health Visitors were given more time for their professional advisory duties and auxiliary nurses were appointed and the more offers of help from voluntary staff were accepted.

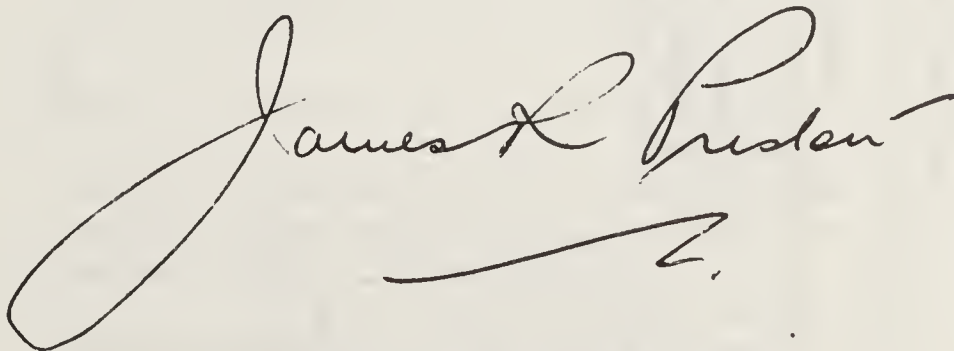
I think this change in the nature of the work of the Health Visitor and District Nurse has been to advantage and it is hoped that we will continue to restrict the highly qualified personnel to duties commensurate with their knowledge and experience.

Each year the Annual Report covers work done in the preceeding year and it has always been my feeling that by the time the report is written and made available many policies mentioned in the report and items discussed may have been altered radically. It has therefore been decided that this year together with the Annual Report for 1967, a brief summary of the work during the first half of 1968 will be issued, so that those reading the report can be brought up to date as far as possible.

I would finally like to express my thanks to all the staff of the Health Department who have worked extremely well all year and have given me every help possible.

I would particularly like to thank Mr Mitchell, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Miss McCaffery, the Chief Nursing Officer and Mr Nicholls, the Chief Clerk for their excellent work during the year.

Finally I would like to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Knight and the Chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee, Councillor Bannister and their members for their support and advice.



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Description	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/78
CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, including NURSES' FLATS and G.P. ACCOMMODATION	Ashfurlong Clinic + 2 Nurses' Flats + G.P. accomm.	G.P. Surgeries to be attached to Mere Green Clinic Boldmere Clinic + 2 Nurses' Flats + G.P. accomm.	Walmley Clinic + G.P. accomm.	New Oscott Clinic + G.P. accomm.	Central Clinic + G.P. accomm.	
SEPARATE NURSING ACCOMMODATION		6 Nurses' Flats Maney			2 Nurses' Flats Gibbons Rd	
MENTAL HEALTH		Adult Training Centre				
AMBULANCE DEPOT	Maney					
WELFARE OCCUPATION CENTRE						Social and Occupational Centre for all classes of H/C Persons
WELFARE HOMES (Old People)		Banners Gate			1 Home - site to be selected	

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1967-68

His Worship the Mayor
 (Councillor F.E. Whitfield, J.P.)
 Councillor L.J. Knight (Chairman)
 Councillor H.J.C. Musgrave
 (Deputy Chairman)
 Alderman Taylor
 Alderman Brassington
 Councillor Hamilton
 Councillor Mrs Carpenter
 Councillor McDonald
 Councillor Whorwood
 Councillor Ward
 Councillor Hudson
 Councillor Stearn
 Councillor Mrs Watts-James
 Councillor Mrs Morris
 Councillor Pardoe

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1967-68

His Worship the Mayor
 (Councillor F.E. Whitfield, J.P.)
 Councillor Bannister (Chairman)
 Councillor Mrs Dunnett
 (Deputy Chairman)
 Alderman Gunby
 Alderman Potter
 Councillor Hamilton
 Councillor Musgrave
 Councillor Mrs Carpenter
 Councillor Ward
 Councillor Price
 Councillor Mrs Coombes
 Councillor Dillon Trenchard
 Councillor Mrs Watts-James
 Councillor Mrs Morris
 Councillor Hoblyn

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH AND WELFARE
DEPARTMENTS, 1967

Medical Officer of Health	-	J.R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(Glas.), D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	- -	Vacant
Assistant Medical Officers	-	M.C.T. WILKES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.B.S., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. I.M.S. NICHOLLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. C.A. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B. (left 30.6.67)
Part-time Medical Officers	-	E.M. STOCKWIN. J.B. TYLER L.P. JAMES D. ROGERS (left 31.3.67) M. RICHARDS.
Chief Public Health Inspector	-	H.T. MITCHELL, a, b, c and d, A.M.I.P.H.E.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	- -	A. MERCER, a, b and c.
Public Health Inspectors	-	H. MEREDITH, a and b. S.J. MAYOR, a and b. R.C. DRAKE, a and b. P. HICKMAN, a, b and c D.S. BALL, a and b.
Pupil Public Health Inspector	-	R.S. SPURRIER
Borough Nursing Officer	-	Miss M. McCaffery, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Q.I.D.N.
Deputy Borough Nursing Officer	-	Miss A. Salvage, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Q.I.D.N.
Health Visitors	- -	Mrs M. Horrocks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Mrs V.F. Thirkill, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss I. Shotton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Q.I.D.N. Miss B.M. Harris, S.R.N., Pt. 1. Mid. Cert., H.V.Cert. Miss D.M. Brookes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Mrs J.A. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss R.P. Moley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (left 10.4.67) Miss A.M. East, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

- a. Statutory certificate of a Public Health Inspector.
- b. Meat and other Foods Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- c. Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- d. Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

Health Visitors-contd.	-	<p>Mrs I.M. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. Miss F.E.M. FLYNN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. Mrs S.C.M. COLLINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. Pts. 1 & 2, H.V. Cert. Mrs M.M. HICKSON neè HANNON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Pts. 1 & 2, H.V. Cert. Mrs J.M. BUXTON neè WADE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Pts. 1 & 2, H.V. Cert. Mrs E.R. McDONALD neè LEE, S.R.N., S.C.M., (1 & 2) H.V. Cert. (commenced 1.4.67) Miss M.C. ASTBURY, S.R.N., S.C.M., (1 & 2) H.V. Cert. (commenced 1.4.67)</p>
Part-time Health Visitor	-	Mrs J. DRESSLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Part-time Clinic Nurses	-	<p>Mrs H.D. BOTTELEY, S.R.N. Mrs B.L. FARMER, S.R.N., S.C.M. Pt. 1. Mrs M.P. JEPHCOAT, S.R.N. Mrs M.C. DREWRY, S.R.N. Mrs J. PEDLAR, S.R.N., S.C.M. Pt. 1.</p>
Midwives	-	<p>Miss B.L. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. * Miss A. BEAUMONT, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs E.M. BRETT, S.R.N., S.C.M. * Miss J. METHVEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs M.M.B. FERRIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. * Mrs W.E. PARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M. * Miss P.B. TERRY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (left 31.12.67) Mrs R. WOODS, neè HORSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (left 25.3.67) Miss B.M. WESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.</p>
Part-time Midwives	-	<p>Mrs P.W. GIBBONS, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs M.M. TANSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.</p>
District Nurses	-	<p>Miss S. GLOVER, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs E.A. EDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs M.A. EDMONDS, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs H.M. GILES, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs K.M. JONES, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs D.M. PRIEST, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs L.M. REDDY, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs S.A. SHELLEY, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs B. CHALLENGER, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs A.F. COUSTON, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mr T.G. WATSON, S.R.N. RNMS and BTA (Q.I.D.N. from 7.5.67) Mrs J.M. ATKINSON, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (commenced 11.6.67)</p>
Part-time District Nurses	-	<p>Mrs S.F. WHATSON, S.R.N. (left 17.9.67, for (Q.I.D.N. course) Mrs J.A. HUMPAGE, S.R.N., S.C.M. Pt. 1. Mrs J.M. MUSSON, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs M. BRADBURY, S.R.N. Mrs E. BANKS, S.R.N. Mrs J. WOLSTENHOME, S.R.N., S.C.M. R.C.N. (Ind.). (left 10.6.67)</p>
District Nurse/Midwife	-	Miss E.M. GOGERTY, S.E.N., S.C.M.
Chief Administrative Assistant	-	G.W.T. NICHOLLS
Senior Administrative Assistant	-	R.M. HALL

* Teaching Midwives.

Clerks	-	-	Mr S. BROWN Mrs M.D. BAUM (left 28.4.67) Mrs M.W. BISHOP Mrs N. NEVILL Mrs V. PETERS (commenced 1.5.67) Mrs V.A. FOX Mrs A. KIRBY Miss S.C. MARTIN (left 31.3.67) Miss J.A. BAILEY (left 5.5.67) Miss H.J. LAGOE Miss P. HARDING (commenced 22.5.67)
Shorthand Typists	-	-	Miss V.A. STOCKS Mrs J.M. UPTON nee DAWSON Mrs B.J. STORAH (left 18.5.67) Miss C.A. CROSBEE (commenced 31.5.67)
Home Help Organiser	-		Mrs N.W. GRUNDON
Senior Mental Health and Welfare Officer	-		M. O'DONNELL, R.M.N., S.R.N.
Welfare/Mental Welfare Officer	-	-	G. FITZPATRICK, R.M.N.
Mental Welfare Officer	-		J.M. MOODYCLIFFE, R.M.N., S.R.N.
Temporary Adult Training Centre Supervisor	-		Mrs L.M.J. PUGH, S.R.O.T.
Assistant Supervisors	-		Mrs E. DALLEY (commenced 18.1.67) Mrs B.V. TINSLEY (left 13.1.67)
Junior Training Centre Supervisor	-	-	Mrs M.G. SPICER, Dip.N.A.M.H., Dip. T.C.T.M.H.
Senior Assistant Supervisor	-		Mrs E.A. DIXON, Dip.N.A.M.H., Dip. T.C.T.M.H. (left 17.6.67)
Assistant Supervisors	-		Mrs I.S. KIMBLEY (commenced 20.11.67) Miss F.A. HARRISON (left 13.10.67) Mrs C. BENNETT Miss J.M. BARDELL Miss B.S. TOMKINS (left 1.10.67) Mrs E.BOX (commenced 1.10.67)
Home Teacher for the Blind	-		Mrs P.A. GILBERT
Occupational Therapist	-		Miss A.J. LEGATE (left 22.9.67) Miss P.A. HULL (commenced 1.10.67)
Public Analyst	-	-	R.K. CHALMERS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Rodent Operatives	-		F. TROTT A.R. GEE
Storekeeper	-	-	S. BROWN (transferred to clerical) 1.5.67. D.W. GLOSTER (from 1.5.67)
Drivers	-	-	D.W. GLOSTER A. BAKER W. BARLOW (commenced 1.7.67)

Section A

General Statistics of the Area

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough	Approx. 13, 690 acres
Population-Census, 1931	29, 928
Census, 1951	47, 590
Census, 1961	72, 143
As estimated by Registrar-General . . .	
mid-year, 1967	81, 630

Total number of inhabited houses for the past 10 years:

End of 1958	20, 157
" 1959	21, 457
" 1960	22, 449
" 1961	23, 462
" 1962	23, 741
" 1963	24, 111
" 1964	24, 710
" 1965	25, 087
" 1966	25, 400
" 1967	26, 765

Rateable Value at 8th January, 1968	£3, 691, 277
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1967/68 .. .	£14, 950

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICSFOR THE YEAR 1967

						Males	Females	Total
LIVE BIRTHS								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	658	619	1277
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	35	29	64
Total	...	...	...	...	...	693	648	1341
STILLBIRTHS								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	22
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	25
INFANT DEATHS								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
NEO-NATAL DEATHS								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
PERI-NATAL DEATHS								
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	25
Deaths under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Total	...	...	...	...	...	17	20	37
MATERNAL DEATHS						-	-	Nil
DEATHS: Total Registered						363	306	669
DEATHS FROM SPECIAL CAUSES								
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	80	67	147
Coronary disease	...	...	...	...	...	118	53	171

VITAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1967

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH ASSIGNABLE TO THE BOROUGH

					Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	2	-	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	1	-	1
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-	-
5	Whooping cough	...	...	...	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	-	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-	-
8	Measles	...	...	...	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	1	1	2
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	12	6	18
11	" " lung, bronchus	...	...	...	19	8	27
12	" " breast	...	...	...	1	17	18
13	" " uterus	...	...	...	-	4	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	48	32	80
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	3	1	4
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	3	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	41	56	97
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	118	53	171
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	4	4	8
20	Other heart disease	...	...	...	16	33	49
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	21	23	44
22	Influenza	...	...	...	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	11	15	26
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	14	4	18
25	Other diseases or respiratory system	...	...	...	2	-	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	4	2	6
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	2	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	1	2	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	2	-	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	1	2	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	15	18	33
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	9	3	12
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	8	12	20
35	Suicide	...	...	...	6	5	11
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES					363	306	669

VITAL STATISTICS - SUTTON COLDFIELD - 1861 to 1967

Year				Population	Infant Mortality ⁺	Birth Rate ⁺	Death Rate ⁺
1861	...	...	...	*4,662			
1871	...	...	...	*5,938			
1881	...	...	...	*7,737			
1891	...	...	...	*8,686			
1892	...	...	...	8,950	131	21.22	13.40
1893	...	...	...	9,100	131	24.28	15.71
1894	...	...	...	10,000	90	20.00	11.50
1895	...	...	...	10,500	114	19.90	11.04
1896	...	...	...	10,800	123	19.53	13.50
1897	...	...	...	11,641	103	19.15	11.59
1898	...	...	...	12,619	91	17.35	11.64
1899	...	...	...	13,800	96	22.46	12.18
1900	...	...	...	14 517	93	22.18	11.57
1901	...	...	...	*14,264	97	23.61	11.87
1902	...	...	...	15,635	103	24.02	11.79
1903	...	...	...	16,619	101	21.90	11.97
1904	...	...	...	17,521	136	20.54	10.44
1905	...	...	...	18,491	73	19.90	9.19
1906	...	...	...	19,347	90	20.62	9.71
1907	...	...	...	20,391	65	19.71	8.97
1908	...	...	...	20,952	95	17.74	9.50
1909	...	...	...	21,325	101	17.06	9.61
1910	...	...	...	21,780	104	18.41	9.91
1911	...	...	...	*20,132	105	19.37	10.53
1912	...	...	...	20,600	52	16.87	8.54
1913	...	...	...	20,919	71	19.41	10.97
1914	...	...	...	21,437	53	18.24	9.98
1915	...	...	...	22,513	76	13.85	10.61
1916	...	...	...	22,513	58	16.24	10.76
1917	...	...	...	21,475	61	15.22	12.87
1918	...	...	...	20,685	68	15.74	12.95
1919	...	...	...	20,853	47	15.74	11.56
1920	...	...	...	21,684	31.2	20.6	9.3
1921	...	...	...	*23,028	58.9	17.07	10.02
1922	...	...	...	23,100	56.55	16.83	10.83
1923	...	...	...	23,210	79.54	15.16	9.43
1924	...	...	...	23,570	55.21	13.83	9.75
1925	...	...	...	23,800	37.46	14.57	9.49
1926	...	...	...	24,850	51.61	12.47	10.78
1927	...	...	...	25,540	67.56	14.48	11.19
1928	...	...	...	26,720	30.58	12.23	10.36
1929	...	...	...	27,450	43.47	10.89	13.29
1930	...	...	...	27,450	53.25	12.31	10.20
1931	...	...	...	*29,928	48.0	12.66	11.01
1932	...	...	...	30,310	38.46	12.01	10.06
1933	...	...	...	31,230	28.75	10.02	9.86
1934	...	...	...	32,070	28.25	11.04	10.25
1935	...	...	...	33,110	40.72	13.34	9.69
1936	...	...	...	33,830	34.01	13.04	10.91
1937	...	...	...	35,050	46.15	12.98	11.50
1938	...	...	...	36,350	47.62	15.02	9.46
1939	...	...	...	38,260	28.78	14.45	9.71

* Census.

+ Per 1,000 of population.

+
+ Per 1,000 births.

VITAL STATISTICS - SUTTON COLDFIELD - 1861 to 1967 - contd.

Year				Population	Infant Mortality +	Birth Rate +	Death Rate +
1940	...	...	...	40,630	34.25	14.30	11.96
1941	...	...	...	42,060	48.21	13.24	11.17
1942	...	...	...	42,300	40.79	15.65	10.50
1943	...	...	...	41,610	37.3	16.13	10.98
1944	...	...	...	42,440	28.81	19.63	11.26
1945	...	...	...	42,420	35.14	16.10	9.71
1946	...	...	...	44,460	31.75	17.00	11.25
1947	...	...	...	45,280	26.00	18.93	11.08
1948	...	...	...	46,190	25.6	16.09	9.6
1949	...	...	...	46,580	21.4	14.04	11.1
1950	...	...	...	47,440	13.8	13.8	10.9
1951	...	...	...	*47,590	15.4	13.6	11.9
1952	...	...	...	48,180	21.91	13.3	10.5
1953	...	...	...	48,670	13.1	15.72	9.57
1954	...	...	...	49,780	15.5	14.2	9.6
1955	...	...	...	50,630	19.7	16	10.4
1956	...	...	...	52,510	15.5	17.2	10.2
1957	...	...	...	55,950	24.8	17.93	8.85
1958	...	...	...	58,670	18.3	19.60	9.03
1959	...	...	...	61,980	15.4	19.88	10.31
1960	...	...	...	64,760	11.7	21.14	8.40
1961	...	...	...	*72,143	16.85	20.41	8.42
1962	...	...	...	75,220	10.1	19.74	8.33
1963	...	...	...	76,570	12.87	19.3	8.41
1964	...	...	...	77,980	10.8	18.9	7.7
1965	...	...	...	79,210	11.04	18.3	7.5
1966	...	...	...	80,440	19.4	17.3	8.1
1967	...	...	...	81,630	11.2	16.4	8.2

* Census.

+ Per 1,000 of population.

+ Per 1,000 births.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The estimated population according to the latest published figure is now 81,630. Whilst the town is still growing, the rate of building new houses has slowed down mostly due to difficulties in obtaining building land. There has been a slight fall in the number of live births in the town. There is however a steady increase in the population and this is likely to continue for some time yet.

Birth Rate

The birth rate this year has fallen slightly from 17.3 last year to 16.4 now. This is just below the rate for England and Wales of 17.2.

Illegitimate Birth Rate

This year the illegitimate births consisted of 4.8% of total live births.

Death Rate

The death rate for the year is 8.2 which is slightly higher than the previous year of 8.1. This year's rate is however well below the rate for England and Wales of 11.2

Infant Mortality

I am pleased to report that the Infant mortality rate has fallen considerably from 19.4 last year to 11.2 this year. This is well below the rate for England and Wales of 18.3.

Maternal Mortality

Once again I am delighted to report that there were no maternal deaths during the year.

Section B

General Provisions of
Health Services

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Laboratory

The Laboratory in Birmingham has again given us a most excellent and efficient service and I would like to thank Dr Hutchison, the Director, for the advice and support he has given to us on any problem put before him.

Nursing Homes

There are five Residential Nursing Homes registered with Warwickshire County Council. These five Nursing Homes provide accommodation for 87 patients as listed below. Registration of Nursing Homes is not one of the sections delegated to the Borough Council by the County Council.

Nursing Home	No. of Beds
"Hartopp Court"	29
"Roxton"	17
"Sutton Coldfield"	14
The Warwickshire Cheshire Home ..	16
"Wylde Green"	11

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This year there were 3 burials required under this Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1951

During the year there was no need to invoke powers under this act for the compulsive removal of elderly persons in need of care and attention.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1967
(CORRECTED)

Diseases	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Totals
Scarlet Fever	25	16	9	15	65
Whooping Cough	2	4	30	9	45
Measles	737	470	86	58	1351
Dysentery	5	3	-	16	24
Pneumonia	2	-	-	2	4
Erysipelas	1	-	-	2	3
T.B. Respiratory	1	5	2	1	9
T.B. Non Respiratory . . .	-	2	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	1	1	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	1
	773	501	128	105	1507

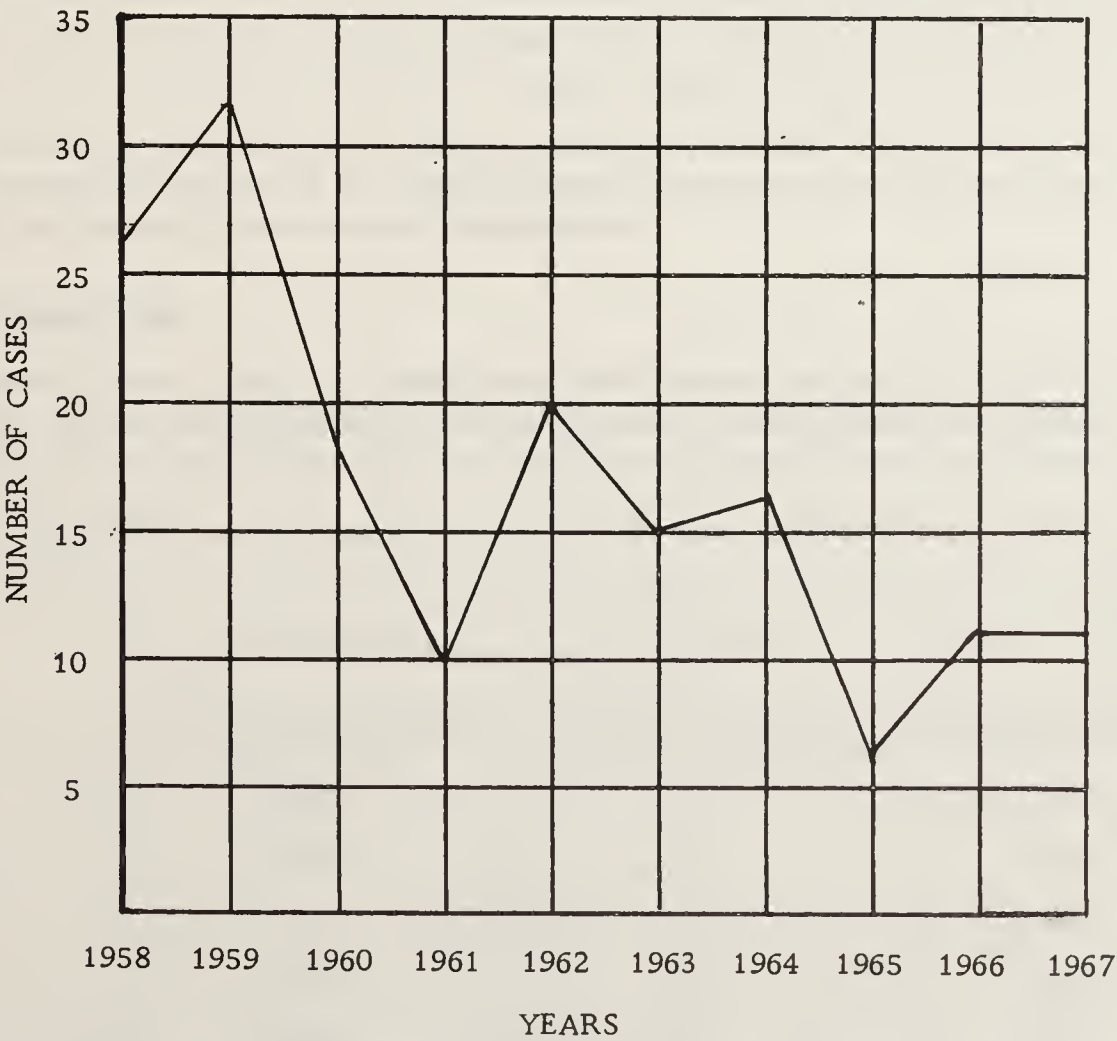
TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1967

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-4 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9 ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-14 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 ...	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-24 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54 ...	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64 ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65-74 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	5	4	1	1	2	-	-	-

New Cases for the Past Ten Years

GRAPH No. 1



Total Number of Tuberculosis Cases in Borough at 31/12/1967

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	195	146	341
Non-Pulmonary	14	25	39
TOTAL ...	209	171	380

SECTION 22. N.H.S. ACT 1946 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Clinics and Centres

There are eight Welfare Centres in Sutton Coldfield as below:

49 Holland Street Clinic
Mere Green Clinic
Boldmere Clinic
Minworth Clinic
Walmley Clinic
Banners Gate Clinic
Falcon Lodge Clinic
Hill Clinic

The services available at the above clinics include the following:

Child Welfare
Children's Exercises
Speech Therapy
Preparation for Motherhood
Family Planning
Dental
Child Guidance
Toddler Clinic
Mothers Clubs

Child Welfare Centres

Statistics

No. of sessions held once per week					
(Child Welfare 11, and Toddlers 5)	..	..	..	..	16
No. of sessions held once per fortnight					
(Child Welfare 1, and Toddlers 5)	..	..	..	..	6
No. of children aged under 1 year who attended Centres for first time	..	..	..	..	1077
Total No. of children (0-4 years) who attended Centres during the year	..	..	..	..	5891
Total attendances made	..	..	..	..	21950

As will be seen, there has been a slight fall in the number of attendances at the Child Welfare Centres. As I have said before, my views are that much of the work carried out in these Centres could be carried out by general practitioners either in Group Practice Centres or Health Centres, and I hope that in time we will have sufficient small Health Centres in Sutton Coldfield to enable this to be effected.

Considerable thought is being given to re-organising the clinical work by the departmental Medical Officers since it is felt that they should be spending more time in specialised clinical work in connection with children who are physically and mentally handicapped.

Proprietary and Welfare Foods

Once again I would like to express my thanks to the voluntary workers who give so much of their time every week to assist the Health Department in the distribution of the proprietary and welfare foods. This avoids the necessity of appointing clerks to do this work, thereby reducing the cost of this service.

The following figures show the average weekly issue of Welfare foods during the last five years:

	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin A and D Tablets
	Average weekly issue	Average weekly issue	Average weekly issue
1963	452	37	38
1964	485	29	38
1965	522	29	36
1966	562	25	34
1967	610	22	33

Ante-natal Clinics

The general practitioners who are interested in maternity work arrange their own ante-natal and post-natal examinations and there is no need for the local health authority to do so.

Preparation for Motherhood

The Motherhood classes have continued at seven of the Child Welfare Centres. The total attendances amounted to 2504 as against 2902 last year - these being made by 451 individuals. In some cases the fathers also attended for instruction.

Mothers Clubs

There are now Mothers clubs at 4 clinics, namely Mere Green, Falcon Lodge, 49 Holland Street and Boldmere and during the year 184 mothers made 1304 attendances.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-school Children

Expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children can receive treatment at three of the welfare centres namely: Boldmere, Falcon Lodge and Mere Green, and also at the School Clinic, 9 Holland Street. The following figures show the numbers who were treated during the year.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers				Pre-School Children			
First Inspection	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment	Courses of treatment completed	First Inspection	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment	Courses of treatment completed
35	29	29	17	183	88	82	95

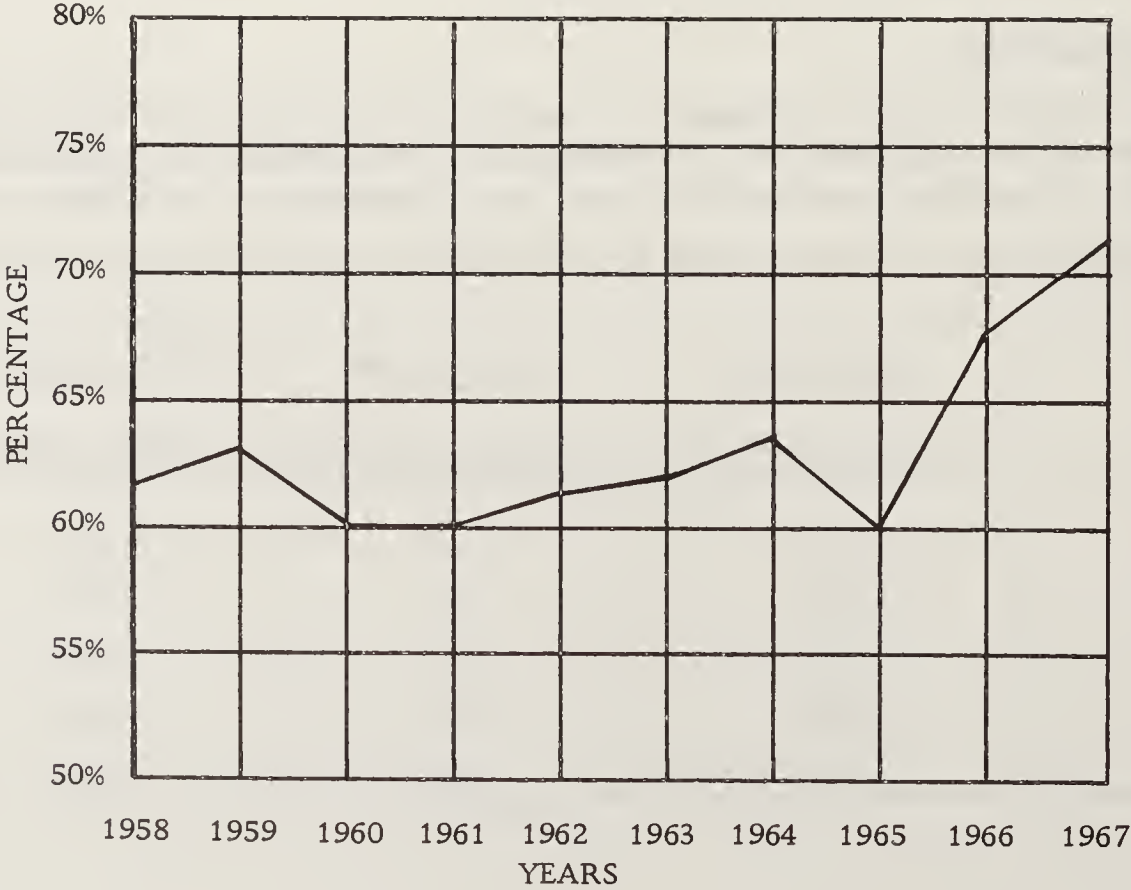
Hospital Accommodation for Maternity Cases

During the year under review Oakhurst Maternity Unit closed. Whilst small, and at the time of closure only taking approximately 12 to 14 mothers at a time, this unit has served the Borough well.

The number of confinements in Oakhurst during the last 10 years have varied from 275 to 430 per year. Total institutional confinements during the last 10 years have ranged between 60% and 70% of all confinements, but with the opening of Good Hope Maternity Unit, institutional confinements are increasing. At the end of 1967 of course the new Maternity Unit at Good Hope was not yet fully in operation and it seems to me that the percentage will rise considerably above 70%, provided all those in Sutton Coldfield who wish to be confined in hospital are admitted.

MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION

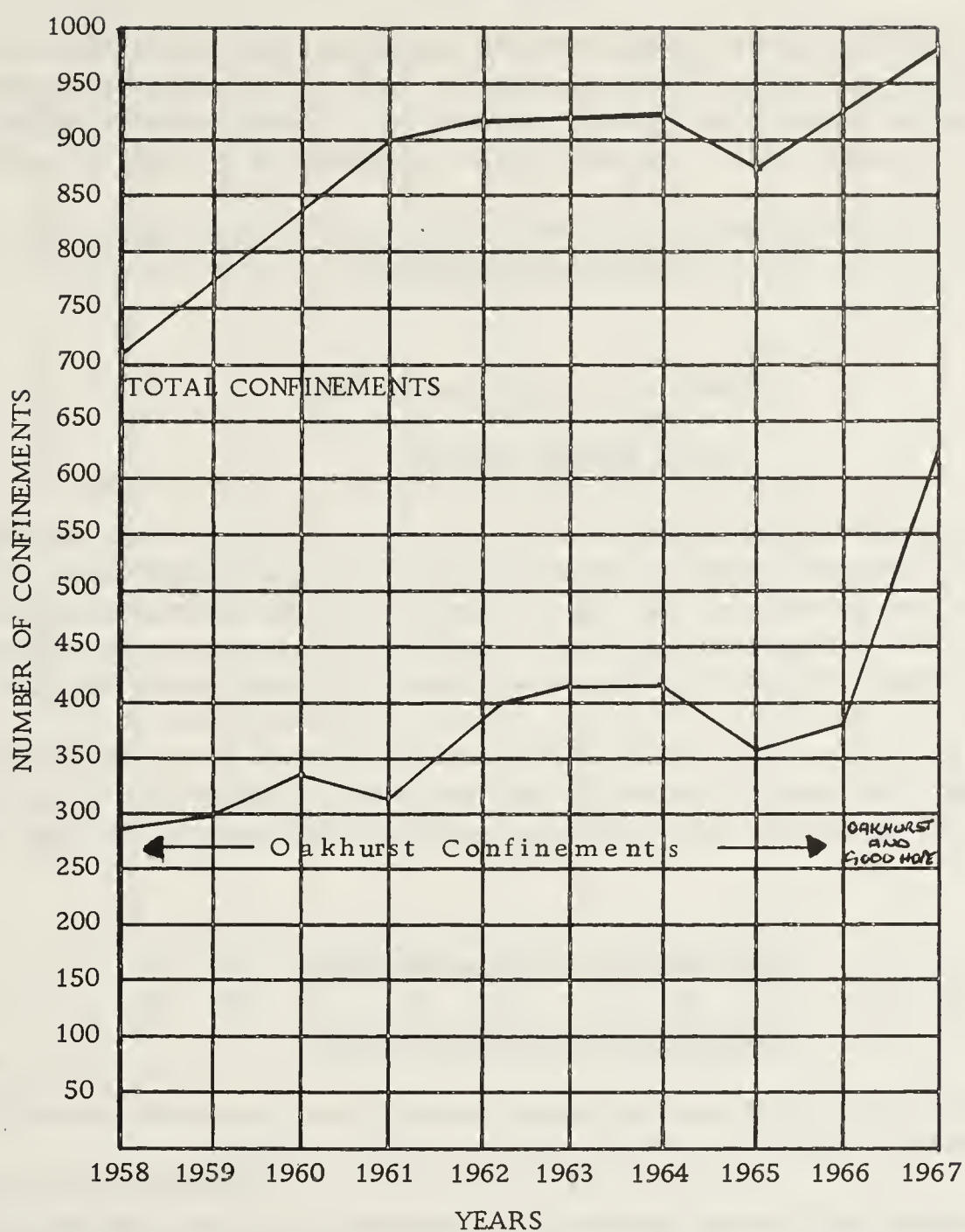
Percentage of Institutional Confinements
Last Ten Years
GRAPH No. 2



Number of Institutional Confinements

Last Ten Years

GRAPH No.3

At Risk Register

Once again this year we have reduced the number on the register. This is due to the fact that when the register was first formed there was considerable enthusiasm for placing children on the register, but it appears that the system has now settled down and much more careful consideration is given before the child is put on the At Risk Register, thus avoiding waste of time in the follow-up.

SECTION 23. N.H.S. ACT, 1946MIDWIFERY

Apart from what has been said in the preamble about local authority midwives working in hospital, it would seem to me that certainly in this area unless the proportion of home confinements increases considerably, some re-organisation of the midwifery service will be required. Of course, we are awaiting at present the report on the future of the midwifery services in this country and with the publication of the Green Paper now to hand it is obvious that a unification of the midwifery services and a much closer link between domiciliary and hospital midwifery will evolve.

At the end of the year under review, there were eight full time and three part time midwives employed. The number of maternity and midwifery visits during the year totalled 12,266 compared with 15,194 the previous year. The figures exclude 2890 visits in connection with pupil midwives, ineffective and other visits. In addition, the midwives attended 6 Clinic sessions.

SECTION 24. N.H.S. ACT, 1946HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year there were fourteen full time and one part time Health Visitors and, in addition, there were also five part time trained Nurses who assisted at Clinics. The Health Visitors paid 20,325 visits during the year as compared with 16,945 the previous year. Health Visitors' meetings, other talks, discussions and visits numbered 1384. Sessions at Clinics amounted to 2,546 and 2728 ineffective visits.

During the year 2,215 Phenylketonuria tests were carried out by all nurses and at Child Welfare Clinics and, I am pleased to say, all these tests proved negative.

SECTION 25. N.H.S. ACT, 1946HOME NURSING SERVICE

During the year the Home Nursing Service was reviewed in an attempt to reduce the work done by fully trained district nurses which could be carried out by part time State Enrolled Nurses or by other less qualified personnel, and also where possible to get as much bathing and other general attention given by lay attendants. This has not been very easy owing to the difficulty in getting part time nurses, particularly married women to return to this type of work but every effort will be made to carry this policy into effect.

At the end of the year there were twelve full time and five part time District Nurses and two part time bath attendants. The number of general nursing visits carried out during the year was 33,398 as compared with 33,011 the previous year. This figure excludes 2,132 ineffective and other visits.

SECTION 26. N.H.S. ACT, 1946VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

On the question of immunisation and vaccination generally it will be noticed that there has been a general reduction in the amount of vaccination and immunisation accepted.

I would like to stress that it is most important that children receive at the appropriate time vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria, poliomyelitis, tetanus and whooping cough, and of course are vaccinated against smallpox. It appears that only when there are rumours of cases in an area do the public generally consider vaccination and immunisation.

During next year every effort will be made to draw the attention of parents to the importance of this subject and Health Visitors in particular have been asked to encourage mothers to bring their children to the clinics or take them to the general practitioners to be vaccinated and immunised.

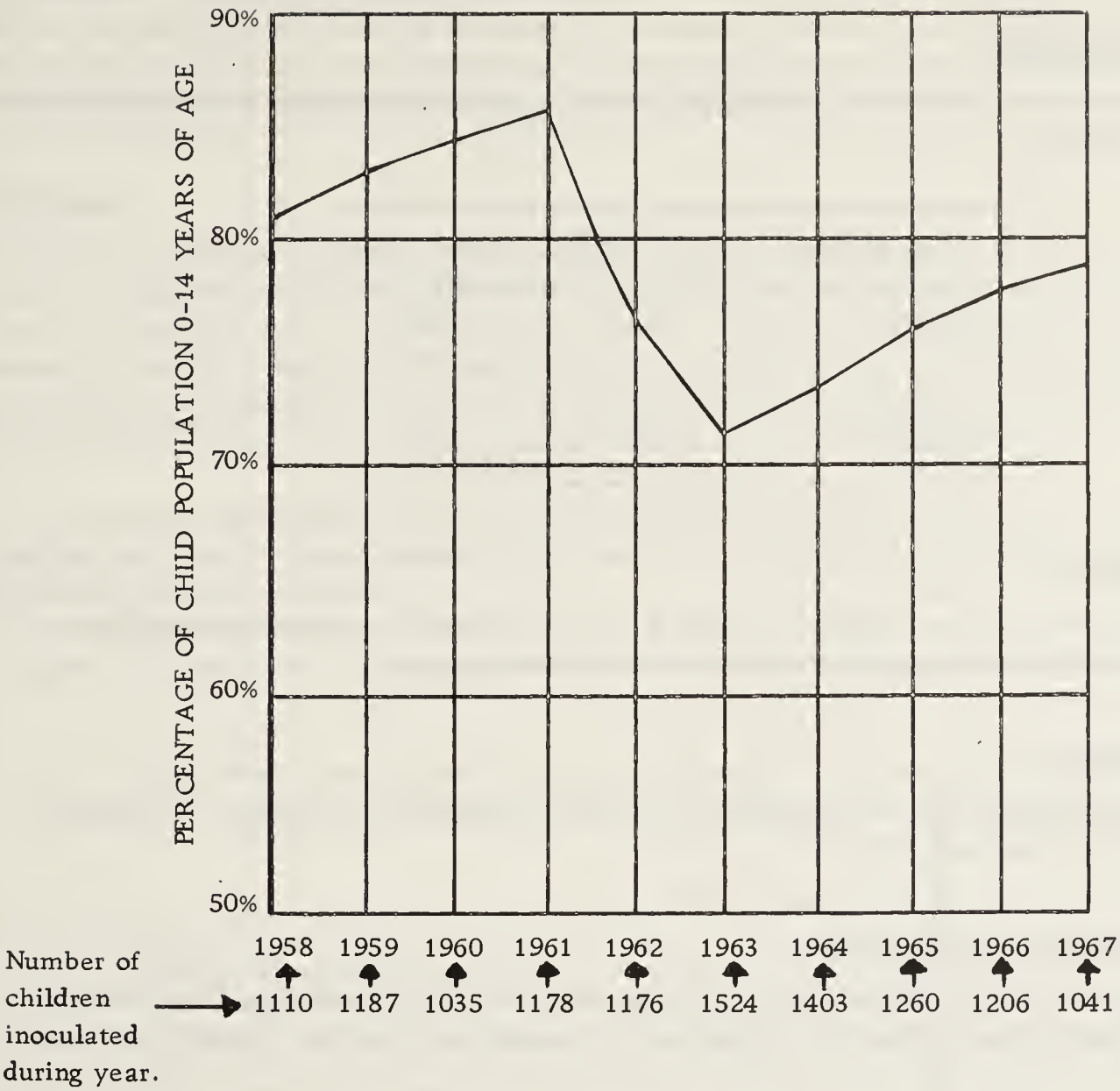
Diphtheria Immunisation

The immunisation level at the end of 1967 was 79% of the child population under 15 years of age. During the year 1041 children completed primary courses and 1557 children had reinforcing doses.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Complete Courses of Inoculation Last Ten Years

GRAPH No.4



Whooping Cough Immunisation

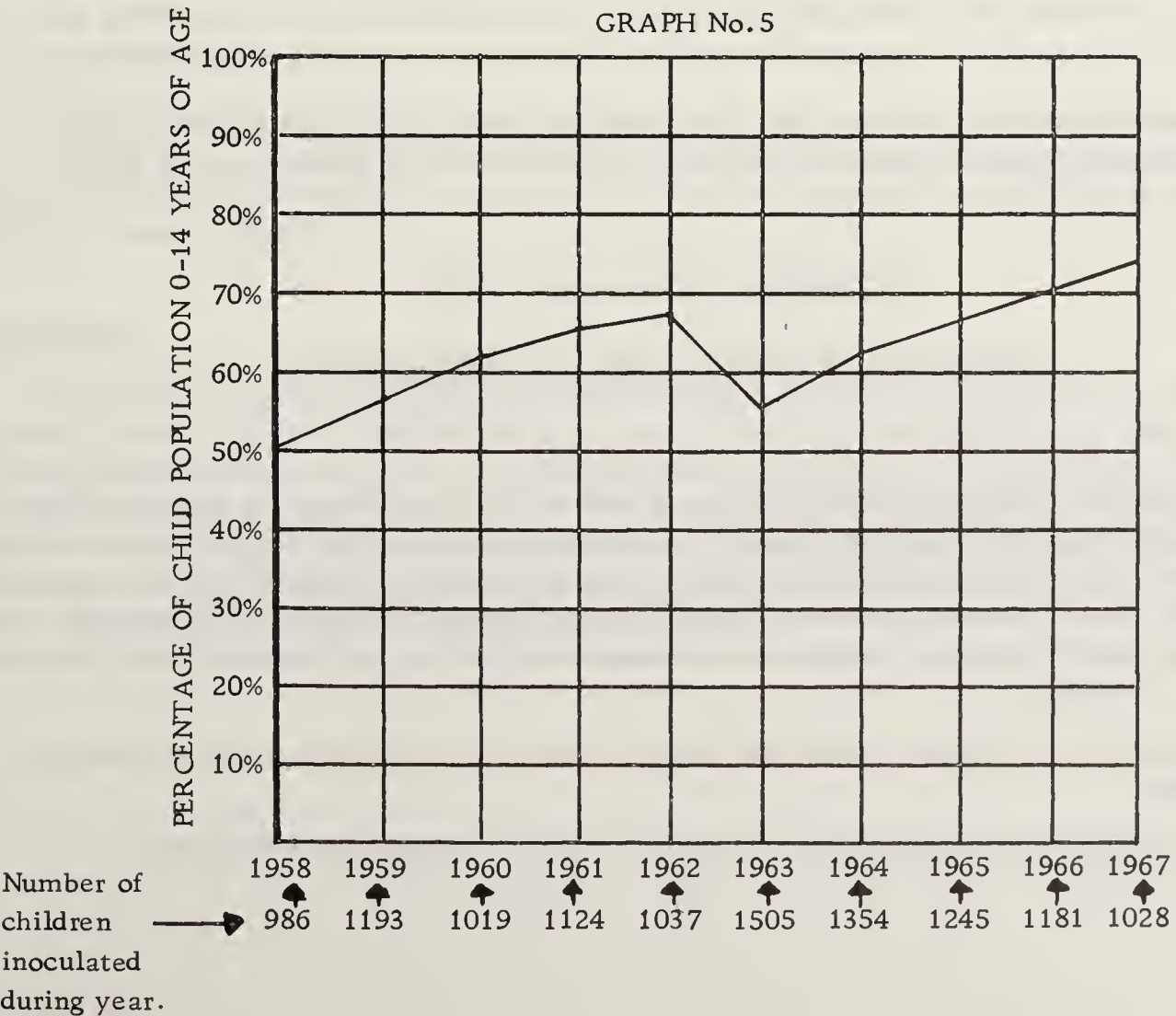
45 cases of whooping cough were notified as against 44 last year and no deaths occurred. During the year, 1028 children were immunised and 73% of the child population 0-14 years of age have now been immunised.

There were 791 children who had a reinforcing dose during the year.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Number and Percentages of Children Inoculated Last Ten Years

GRAPH No.5



Tetanus Immunisation

During the year the total number of children aged 0-15 years who completed a full course of primary immunisation was 1, 159 and the number of children given reinforcing injections amounted to 1,469.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

It will be seen from the undermentioned figures that the majority of doses given during the year were of the oral type vaccine.

0-15 Yrs.	Injection Type Vaccine	Oral Vaccine
PRIMARY ...	95	888
-----	-----	-----
BOOSTER ...	224	735

B.C.G. Vaccination

During the year 44 pre-school children received B.C.G. vaccination including one baby born in Birmingham. In addition 5 young adults received this vaccination.

Smallpox Vaccination

The number of children under two years of age vaccinated during the year was 263. The number vaccinated aged 2-15 years was 243.

International Certificates of Vaccination

During 1967 under the International Sanitary Regulations 1952, 460 International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox, Cholera, Typhoid and Paratyphoid were checked, stamped and counter-signed.

SECTION 27. N.H.S. ACT, 1946

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service has again given an excellent account of itself during the year and the staff of the Ambulance Depot in Sutton Coldfield have been most courteous and helpful.

At the end of 1967 there were 20 driver-attendants, three section leaders, and one Superintendent.

There are three ambulances each with double stretchers, two sitting case cars and three dual purpose vehicles which can each be used to carry nine sitting cases or one stretcher case and five sitting cases - all vehicles are radio controlled. The ambulances and dual purpose vehicles also carry oxygen.

The miles covered during the year were 120,415, a decrease of 991 as compared with last year's mileage. The number of patients moved was 23,203, an increase over the previous year of 1,039.

SECTION 28. N.H.S. ACT, 1946

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Health Education

Whilst I have already mentioned that the shortage of staff and increase in work has made it difficult to keep up or expand the Health Education programme, nevertheless every effort is being made. Requests are received from many adult organisations and schools as mentioned in the School Health Service report for doctors, nurses, health inspectors and other members of staff to come and talk about their work, and during the year subjects of particular interest were the question of the 'Use and Misuse of Drugs, Alcohol and the Dangers of Smoking'.

Talks accompanied by a film show either with 16 mm. films or the projection of colour slides have proved most popular.

The Mothers Clubs in the four Clinics have also proved fertile ground for Health Education.

Convalescence

A period of recuperative convalescence may be arranged for persons whose Doctors consider they need it, the patient having had some acute form of illness. The normal period of stay at Convalescent Homes is two weeks. Patients are assessed according to their ability to pay for convalescent home charges and the rail or bus fare to and from the home may be included in the total amount subject to assessment so that needy cases should not be deterred from accepting treatment for financial reasons. During the year four individuals were sent for convalescence for a total of 7 weeks.

Chiropody

I am glad to report that there has been a slight improvement in the provision of chiropody for the elderly. It has been possible to recruit extra chiropodists from areas bordering on Sutton Coldfield to treat local authority cases. Nevertheless there is still a number of old people who are unable to get the treatment which they require. The main difficulty is, I repeat again, that with the general shortage of chiropodists, the amount of private work available which is more lucrative restricts the time given to local authority cases, and in any case the rates paid for this work are relatively low.

It has not yet been possible to set up local authority chiropody clinics owing to the financial restrictions. However, the matter is under constant review and every effort is made to enable any old person in real difficulties to obtain treatment.

At the end of the year 10 chiropodists were prepared to treat cases referred by the Health Department.

	SURGERY			OWN HOME		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Number of individuals treated ...	393	317	343	225	191	257
Total number of treatments given	2104	1003	1100	794	663	951

Loan of Nursing and Sick Room Requisites

A wide range of articles is available for loans to households where there is a sick person. These articles are usually made available on the recommendation of the general practitioners and hospital doctors and the issues are met from the Health and Welfare Department stores.

During the year 593 cases were assisted; 512 of these being new cases. No charges are made for these articles and during the year 1337 items were issued, and at the end of the year 1228 articles were still on loan.

Incontinence Pads

During the year the use of these pads continued to rise and the number issued rose from 19,235 in 1966 to 20,830 in 1967. The disposal of these will obviously become a greater problem to householders as time goes on with the introduction of more smokeless zones and the present arrangements for collection on request will have to be extended.

Fluoridation

The Borough Council is in favour of the introduction of fluoridation and has so recommended to the County Council. Sutton Coldfield derives its water supply both from Birmingham City and from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. The Birmingham supply goes to the areas of Sutton Coldfield adjacent to the Birmingham boundary and involves 2,840 dwelling houses, supplying approximately 9,200 individuals. The rest of the Borough comprising 23,925 houses is provided with South Staffordshire water. The Birmingham supply is fluoridated but in the case of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company there has been no action yet to introduce fluoride into the supply.

Cervical Cytology

During the year 799 smears were taken and of these 159 required further investigation and one proved positive for cancer of the cervix.

In September we were able to increase the number of smears taken each week from 15 to 30 but even so the waiting list at the end of the year was 562.

All tests are taken by a part-time medical officer from this department and the clerk who does the office records also attends the clinics for completion of all necessary forms.

Since this service commenced in September 1966 a total of 1020 smears have been taken. The number requiring further investigation was 169 and 3 proved to be positive for cancer of the cervix.

SECTION 29. N.H.S. ACT, 1946

HOME HELP SERVICE

The total number of hours actually worked during 1967 by an average of 55 part time and 6 full time home helps was 51,693 as against 52,553 in 1966, that is a decrease of 860 hours. The number of short term cases in 1967 amounted to 293, of which 196 were under 65 years of age and 97 over 65 years of age. The long term cases totalled 270 of which 33 were under 65 and 237 over 65 years of age. The total hours for the year (including travelling time, etc.) amounted to 58,784.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

The Borough Council has been responsible for the registration of Nurseries and Child Minders since 1961 and again I report an increase in the number of applications and the number of Child Minders registered in the Borough. Child Minders registered increased from 20 to 35 during the year and the number of places made available from 273 to 446.

The fact that it is not Warwickshire County Council's policy to provide local authority Day Nurseries has already been mentioned.

Play Groups continue to increase in popularity and are being registered informally.

There were at the end of the year 35 child minders registered in all for 446 children as follows:

Premises	Number Registered end of Year	Number of Children Provided for
Factory	1	10
Other Nurseries (Church Halls) . . .	11	285
Daily Minders (Own Homes) . . .	23	151

MENTAL HEALTH

By the end of 1967 the Mental Health Act had been in force for 7 years and it would be appropriate at this stage to report on some of the major changes and developments it has brought about both locally and nationally in our Mental Health Service.

In the sphere of mental illness it has widened public tolerance and engendered greater sympathy and understanding towards this problem. There has been a growing emphasis on the need to locate facilities for the mentally ill within the community they are designed to serve. The patient is thereby able to retain links with family, friends and township during a period of treatment. Liaison between Local Authority, General Practitioner, and Hospital Services has been much improved to the ultimate benefit of the patient and his family. There is however scope for further development in this direction.

Services for the mentally subnormal have been considerably developed notably in regard to the provision of Training Centres and during the period under review the number of these throughout the country has been trebled. The Borough already has a purpose built Junior Centre and there are plans to build an Adult Centre in 1969/70.

In regard to the supply of hospital beds, it is pleasing to note that at the end of the year there were no urgent cases from Sutton Coldfield awaiting admission.

Aftercare Service

The Borough Mental Welfare Officers liaise with the Consultant Psychiatrists both at Good Hope Hospital and Highcroft Hospital and regular case conferences are held when problems facing patients who are about to be discharged home are discussed and anyone in need of help from the Aftercare Service is assured of every assistance.

Psychiatric Club

This club continues to hold regular weekly meetings and provides both a social outlet and therapeutic benefit for those persons who have at some time in their lives suffered from a form of psychiatric illness and may have a residual disability. During the year the members organised theatre and other outings on their own behalf and this is a most encouraging feature of the project.

"Longmoor" Junior Training Centre

This Day Centre which provides training for mentally handicapped children was opened in May 1966 and since that time there has been a steady rise in the number on roll. At the end of 1967 the number attending was 36 and this included some children from the Aldridge/Brownhills area whose fees are sponsored by the Staffordshire County Council. The pupils are conveyed by transport to and from the Centre and an escort is provided for these journeys. Each child receives the specialised care and training appropriate to his or her needs and since some of the trainees are also physically handicapped, individual attention is particularly important. A pleasing feature of the training programme is the emphasis which is placed on integration of the pupils with other groups and with the community.

"St. Nicholas" Temporary Adult Training Centre

This Centre for training young adults who are mentally handicapped is open for 3 days per week and having regard to the present accommodation, the number on roll is restricted to 16. Training is given not only in a wide range of craftwork but also in general education and social needs. The good conduct of these young people both at home and at the Centre is a credit to all concerned.

Statistics

During the year, 245 persons from the Borough were admitted to Psychiatric Hospitals and many others were treated at out-patient clinics; 216 patients were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers for assistance. At the end of the year 169 patients suffering from various forms of mental disorder were under the care of the Mental Health Section.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The physically handicapped are registered in one of three groups according to their particular disability and each group receives the specialised assistance they require:

- 1. The General Classes.
- 2. Deaf and Hard of Hearing.
- 3. Blind and Partially Sighted.

1. THE GENERAL CLASSES OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

At the end of 1967 there were 219 persons on the General Register of the Borough and in the following table they are listed according to age and disability:

		A G E					Total
		Under 16	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 or over	
1	Amputation	-	-	-	7	1	8
2	Arthritis	-	-	7	18	73	98
3	Congenital malformations or deformities	1	2	2	2	3	10
4	Diseases of the digestive and genitourinary systems, of the heart or circulatory system of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) or of the skin	-	-	1	4	3	8
5	Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs and of the spine	-	4	1	3	9	17
6	Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	2	6	19	21	21	69
7	Neuroses, psychoses, and other nervous and mental disorders not included in line 6	1	-	2	1	-	4
8	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	-	-	1	-	-	1
9	Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Diseases and injuries not specified above	-	-	1	1	2	4
TOTAL		4	12	34	57	112	219

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the incidence of physically handicapped rises sharply with age and the disease of arthritis is by far the commonest cause of handicap in the elderly. This fact is of some importance in planning housing and other facilities for old people. Municipal Group Dwellings and special houses enable a number of handicapped residents to lead independent lives.

Impaired mobility is a common problem for the disabled and without the good work of volunteer drivers and assistance from the Health and Welfare Department minibus, many handicapped persons would have been unable to attend social meetings, church services and outings during the year.

Services provided

The purpose of these services is to help the handicapped to overcome their disability as far as possible and to enable them to lead a fuller life. The principle ones are listed below:

- Special Aids and Equipment - A wide variety of these items is now available and 116 handicapped persons have been provided with special aids.
- Adaptations to property - These include provision of safety hand rails, widening of doorways to allow passage of wheelchairs, ramps to steps, etc. and in 1967 12 residents were helped in this way.
- Occupational Therapy - 36 of the disabled were receiving occupational therapy either within their homes or at a Centre at the end of the year.
- Transport - In addition to deployment of the minibus the Council has, during the year, provided transport for a handicapped girl to attend a Day Centre for spastics.
- Disabled Drivers -
Car Registration - This scheme provides for the issue of special car badges to drivers who are permanently and substantially handicapped and whose walking is severely restricted. Whilst the badges confer no legal rights or privileges, never-the-less they are helpful in readily identifying disabled drivers to police and other road users. At the end of 1967 40 Borough residents were on the Register of Disabled Drivers.
- General Assistance - The Welfare Officers visit the handicapped in their homes to assist them in day to day problems which arise.
- Residential Accommodation - 15 persons on the register are now living in special residential accommodation.

Holidays

In 1967, 30 persons attended the Group Holiday which was held at Weston-Super-Mare and for these handicapped who would not otherwise go away on holiday, this is a welcome service. The help of the escorts who generously give of their time to accompany the group is much appreciated. In addition the Welfare and Health Services Committee assisted 6 other handicapped persons to proceed on individual holidays to special accommodation.

Fellowship of the Handicapped

The Fellowship Members continue to enjoy local meetings and social facilities at the Fellowship Hall.

2. DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

The services to this group of handicapped persons continues to be provided on an agency basis by the Coventry and Warwickshire Association for the Deaf.

3. WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

At the 31st December 1967 there were 92 persons on the Blind Register and 20 persons on the Partially Sighted Register in the Borough as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Blind	36	56	92
Partially Sighted . .	6	14	20

During the year two social meetings and one handicraft class were held each month in Fellowship Hall, and in October two morning craft classes were started for men only. Transport is provided by the Corporation minibus and hired minibus.

In February the Social Club had their Christmas Dinner at the Parson and Clerk Hotel and in July visited Aston Cantlow for a Duck Supper. Outings were provided by the Warwickshire Association for the Blind, during the summer to Bourton-on-the-Water, Evesham and Lichfield.

During the summer a number of blind people, with their sighted guides joined the group holidays arranged by Warwickshire Association for the Blind at Burnham-on-Sea and Boscombe. Grants were also given to several blind people towards private holidays.

The Christmas Carol Service was held in South Parade Methodist Church and followed by tea and a concert in Fellowship Hall on December 21st. Tea was provided by Warwickshire Association for the Blind and also £1 for every registered blind person. Fuel, bedding and clothing grants were provided during the year for those in need.

Talking Books and wirelesses continue to be issued to the Blind and Partially Sighted through the Warwickshire Association from the British Talking Book Services for the Blind and the Wireless for the Blind Fund.

Age Groups - Partially Sighted:

						Male	Female	Total
4-15	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
16-20	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
21-49	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
50-64	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	14
Total						6	14	20

Age Groups - Blind:

						Male	Female	Total
5-10	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
11-15	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
30-39	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
40-49	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
50-59	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
60-64	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
65-69	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
70-79	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	17
80-84	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	23
85-89	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	16
90 & over		...	...	...	...	2	6	8
Total						36	56	92

Categories of Registered Blind Persons:

	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed - over 65	22	49	71
" 16-64 yrs. (not capable)...	4	5	9
" 16-64 yrs. (not available)	-	-	-
Undergoing training			
(Professional or University)	-	-	-
Employment under ordinary conditions ...	8	1	9
Employment under sheltered conditions ...			
(Homeworker)	1	-	1
Under 16 attending Special School for the			
Blind	1	1	2
Under 16 not at school	-	-	-
Total	36	56	92

Section C

Environmental Health

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
WATER SUPPLY

There are three sources of water supply in the Borough:

- (a) The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company - serving the majority of the populated area.
- (b) The Birmingham City Water Undertaking - serving areas adjacent to the City Boundary.
- (c) Private supplies - spring or well supplies in the outlying and rural areas.

Some notes on these three sources are given below:

(a) The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company:

The supply to the Borough of Sutton Coldfield is derived from five underground sources and also from Blithfield Reservoir. Chlorination is practised as a precautionary measure at four of the supplying stations, and the supply from Blithfield Reservoir is filtered and chlorinated at Seedy Mill Purification Works. The sources of supply are examined regularly and frequently both bacteriologically and chemically, and where chlorination is practised, bacteriological samples of the raw water are examined where possible.

During 1967, 243 samples of the pumped water from the underground sources were examined, 242 of which were free from coliform bacteria. 144 out of 145 samples of the raw water were also found to be free from coliform bacteria. 359 out of 365 samples of the treated Blithe water were free from coliform bacteria.

Regular monthly tap samples were examined within the Borough from taps at:

- The Company's Depot, Coleshill Road, Sutton Coldfield.
- Sutton Coldfield Golf Club, Streetly.
- 52 Four Oaks Road, Four Oaks.

12 samples from Four Oaks, 10 from Streetly and 12 from Sutton Coldfield Depot were all free from coliform bacteria. Chemical results were fairly constant, hardness at the Sutton Coldfield Depot averaging 240 p.p.m., at Streetly 225 p.p.m. and at Four Oaks 242 p.p.m.

The average chemical results for 1967 of the 12 samples from Sutton Coldfield Depot were:

pH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.4			
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	parts	per	million
Chlorides (Cl)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.1	"	"	"
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trace	"	"	"
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.022	"	"	"
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.7	"	"	"
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hr. at 27° C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.28	"	"	"
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	"	"	"
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	"	"	"
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	"	"	"
Iron (Fe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.02	"	"	"
Manganese (Mn)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	"	"	"
Zinc (Zn)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	"	"	"
Poisonous Metals (Cu & Pb)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	"	"	"

The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, the 34 tap samples being free from any appreciable quantities of lead.

Only one of the supplying stations contained any measurable quantity of naturally occurring fluoride. This was Seedy Mill, where an average of 0.22 p.p.m. was obtained.

In cases of possible contamination, such as burst or damaged mains, emptying reservoirs, etc., emergency chlorination is performed. Special apparatus and staff are available for this work. New mains, etc., are not brought into use until the water has been examined and proved satisfactory.

The number of dwellings with a piped water supply in the Borough of Sutton Coldfield at 31st December, 1967, was 24, 714. There are no houses supplied from outside standpipes. Population is estimated at 3.24 persons per home.

The following particulars are of the main extensions laid during 1967:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Size of Mains</u>		
	3"	4"	6"
	yds	yds	yds
Little Sutton Road	-	71	9
Princess Alice Farm Est. .. .	-	460	-
Clarence Road	-	57	-
Berwood Road	-	40	-
Hill Village Road	67	-	-
Lichfield Road	-	59	-
Edge Hill Road	-	137	-
Signal Hayes Road	-	96	-
Hartopp Road	-	194	-
Clarence Road	80	-	-
'Heron Lodge' Site	-	228	-
Manor Walk	150	-	-
Crown Lane Site	-	230	-
Bateman Drive	-	32	-
Walsall Road	-	201	-
Court Lane/Chester Road .. .	-	390	-
East View Road, Maney Hill ..	16	57	-
Rosemary Park Clarence Road ..	-	191	-

A copy of the result of a sample of water submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service by the Public Health Inspectors is given below :

Bacteriological. Total Count:	Number of colonies developing 'after two days' incubation at 37°C ..	1
Coliform Count:	Type and number per 100 ml. of sample	
	Coliform Bacilli	Nil
	Bact. Coli (Type 1)	Nil

(b) The Birmingham City Water Undertaking:

There are 2, 840 dwelling houses in the Borough adjacent to the Birmingham boundary which are supplied with water from the mains of the City of Birmingham Water Department. The population supplied is estimated to number 9, 200.

The water distributed was almost entirely the soft moorland water derived from the Department's Elan catchment in mid-Wales. This water is first passed through rapid filters, followed by treatment with hydrated lime to neutralise its natural acidity and its tendency towards aggressive action on metals. Sodium silico-fluoride is then added in quantity sufficient to produce a fluoride ion concentration of 1 mg/1 and finally, before entering the Elan Aqueduct, the water is marginally chlorinated. After passing through storage reservoirs at the Birmingham end of the Aqueduct the water is further treated at the Frankley Works by sand filtration, followed by chlorination, after which it remains underground until reaching the consumers.

The Elan source is now utilised to its full capacity and, because demand for water is still increasing, a scheme has been developed for abstracting water from the River Severn. At Trimpley Works, near Bewdley, water is pumped from the river into a bank-side storage reservoir and then undergoes clarification and softening processes before being pumped to Frankley Works, where further treatment by sand filters, chlorination and sulphonation is carried out. The water is then mixed with that of the Elan supply before passing into the distribution system. Severn water was first introduced into supply on 13th November, 1967, at rates varying between nil and ten per cent of the water distributed.

During the first nine months of 1967, 39 weekly samples of the treated water passing into distribution contained an average of less than 2 organisms per ml after incubation in agar at 37°C for 48 hours. The highest concentration observed in any single sample was 21 per ml, but a check sample two days later showed less than 1. Commencing in October, samples were taken twice weekly and similar average results were obtained, the highest concentration observed being 4 per ml. Coliform organisms were absent in 100 ml in all samples examined.

Extensions to mains during 1967 comprised 76 yards of 4" main in Sutton Oak Road and 187 yards of 9" main in Forge Lane, Minworth.

The results obtained by the City Analyst from his routine examination of water distributed in the area of supply during 1967 are shown in the following table:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER (MADE BY BIRMINGHAM CITY ANALYST)

Date	Description	MILLIGRAMMES PER LITRE													Hazen		pH
		Total Solid Matter	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrogen in Nitrates	Nitrogen in Nitrites	Oxygen used in 4 hours (27°C)	Chlorides (Cl)	Hardness (CaCO ₃)	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	Silica (SiO ₂)	Fluoride (F)	Erosion overnight in lead pipe coil	Erosion overnight (strip). Arbit. units	Turbidity	Colour	
10 monthly samples taken during 1967	ELAN WATER as distributed																
	Average	50	.000	.038	0		0.7	11	20	8.1		1.0	0.3	109			7.4
	Range of variation ... .. (	60	.000	.066	0		1.1	14	22	9.0		1.0	0.4	125			8.4
1967 Nov. 14 Dec. 12	MIXED ELAN AND SEVERN WATER	45	.000	.012	0		0.3	10	19	7.0		0.9	0.2	90			6.9
	(Severn 10%)	61	.000	.006	0		1.1	12	24	9.5		0.9	0.4	110			7.2
	(Severn 7%)	56	.000	.040	0		1.4	11	26	9.0		1.0	0.4	110			7.1

A copy of the result of a sample of water submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service by the Public Health Inspectors is given below:

Bacteriological. Total Count:	Number of colonies developing from 1 ml. of sample in agar after two days' incubation at 37°C					1
Coliform Count:	Type and number per 100 ml. of sample.					
	Coliform Bacilli	..	..	..	..	Nil
	Bact. Coli (Type 1)	..	..	..	..	Nil

I am indebted to Mr R.H. Taylor, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, and Mr R.C. Whitehead, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Engineer and Manager of the City of Birmingham Water Department, for the information supplied with regard to their respective water undertakings and their comments on the analyses of the water supply.

(c) Private Water Supplies:

In the rural parts of the Borough there are thirteen premises using private water supplies. During the year 46 samples were taken from these supplies, 28 of which were satisfactory, 6 suspicious and 12 unsatisfactory. There is no recognised classification for this type of water supply, but the classifications given above are based upon results from the Laboratory and the conditions known to exist at and around the supply. In each case of suspicious or unsatisfactory samples, advice was given to users of precautionary measures. Every effort is made to secure connection of the premises to the mains supply as occasion arises and occupiers are encouraged to instal domestic filter units.

The Minister of Health has this year again requested a report upon certain aspects of water supply. As will be noted in the foregoing report on the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and the Birmingham City Water Undertaking, quality and quantity are excellent. During 1967 no defects were experienced regarding the quantity of water available to those houses on private supplies.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The majority of the properties in the district are connected to the public drainage system with the exception of the premises noted below.

Sewage disposal is dealt with by the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority which was formed by the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority Order 1966 and incorporated the former Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board.

Sutton Coldfield Borough Council is a constituent member, having one representative on the U.T.M.D.A.

Two works of the Drainage Authority are situated within the Borough namely the Minworth Works which forms a section of the plant treating sewage from Birmingham, Warley and Sutton Coldfield, and the Langley Mill Works which deals with the Falcon Lodge area of Sutton Coldfield.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate but it is to be hoped that the Council will take every opportunity to provide mains drainage to those areas where it is lacking.

(a) Houses not connected to Main Drainage:

At 31st December, 1967, 205 houses were not connected to main drainage, 62 having privy closets. 143 houses had water closets connected to cesspools or treatment units. The Corporation provides a cess-pool emptying service on payment of £3 per annum by the occupier of domestic premises and on a time and cost basis for other premises. Privy closets are not emptied by the Corporation and are mostly situated in rural areas where the contents are emptied and buried by householders.

(b) Houses with shared water closets connected to main sewer:

27 houses have water closets used in common with another house. This represents a decrease of 14 from last year's figure, the houses concerned having been represented as unfit for habitation. Many of these shared facilities relate to older houses situated in the central area of the Borough.

DRAINAGE

During the year 442 complaints about drainage were made to the Department, many of these in connection with choked drainage. This represents a substantial increase on last year's complaints, which has been brought about by the introduction of a system which necessitates the channelling of all these types of complaints through the Public Health Department. Hitherto the complaints have been received at a number of points which has led to some confusion in the charging of re-chargeable works.

The problem of responsibility for unchoking drainage is not without its complications, and the new system has worked well in the definition of public and private sewers for the purpose of re-chargeable works.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The work of re-construction at Plantsbrook, which has been mentioned in the previous two reports, continues and during the year the section from Eachelhurst Road to Wylde Green Road was completed. The section from Wylde Green Road to Ebrook Road was put in hand, and it is expected that this should be completed by early 1969. It is hoped that a further extension from Ebrook Road to the junction of Rectory Road and Riland Road will be made on completion of the Wylde Green Road to Ebrook Road section.

It is anticipated that when the whole re-construction has been completed the flooding that has occurred in certain parts of the Borough over the years will be eliminated.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The establishment of the Public Health Inspectors' Section consists of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, five additional Public Health Inspectors, one pupil, one shorthand typist/clerk, a copy typist, a junior clerk and a technical assistant. In addition there are two men employed for pest control duties.

Towards the end of 1967 the staff was augmented by a technical assistant for the purpose of carrying out work in connection with the Council's Smoke Control programme. This programme aimed to include the whole Borough in Smoke Control Orders by 1979 and it was felt that the programme was falling behind. It is hoped that the increase in staff will enable the programme to be completed by the date originally planned.

During the year 2,156 matters requiring investigation were referred to the Public Health Inspectorate, the classification of these matters being set out as follows :

Animal Keeping	..	..	..	..	..	9
Food	..	..	..	..	..	155
Housing	..	..	..	..	..	199
Drains	..	..	..	..	..	442
Rodents	..	..	..	..	..	528
Air Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	33
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	10
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	10
Insects	..	..	..	..	..	316
Dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	142
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	115
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	197
						<u>2,156</u>

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	1169	
Movable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1612	
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	859	
Dirty and Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	
Insect Pests	..	..	..	..	..	..	544	
Animal Keeping	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	
Refuse Storage and Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	575	
Ponds, Ditches and Watercourses	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	
Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	
Noise Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	
Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>55</u>	5462

HOUSING ACTS

Council House Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	1464	
Sub-standard Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	
Multi-let Houses and Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	
Improvement Grants and Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>1370</u>	4015

RENT ACT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
CLEAN AIR ACT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4478
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Food Premises Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	1143	
Food Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	
Food Poisoning Investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	
Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	332	
Milk and Dairies Premises and Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	774	
Visits to Laboratories	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>103</u>	2588

FACTORIES ACT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
SHOPS ACT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
PET ANIMALS/ANIMAL BOARDING ACTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	922
MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
MERCHANDISE MARKS/CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
MISCELLANEOUS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50

18282

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(a) Registration and Inspection :

General inspection of the premises affected by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 have continued during 1967 on the same principles outlined in the three previous reports.

The following statistics give some idea of the work done by the Public Health Inspectors since the Act came into force :

1964	-	163	General Inspections
1965	-	453	General Inspections
1966	-	185	General Inspections
1967	-	233	General Inspections

All registered premises have received the first General Inspection and a considerable number have now received the second. The enhanced figure for inspections in 1965 was due to a concentration which was made to achieve completion of the first general inspection as quickly as possible. It seems that the pattern for the future will be to carry out a general inspection of all registered premises at intervals of two to three years.

(b) Premises not Registered:

During the year efforts were made by the Public Health Inspectors to visit all premises within the Borough which might have required to be registered, but which were apparently not so. It seems likely that there are now very few premises remaining unregistered. The future problem hinges upon changes of occupation and opening of new premises as with the falling off of publicity occupiers are not as aware of the requirements of the Act as they might be.

(c) Service of Notices:

During the year under report 111 Notices under the Act were served involving the following items:

Cleanliness	..	..	..	S.4	51
Temperature	..	..	..	S.6	40
Ventilation	..	..	..	S.7	8
Lighting	..	..	..	S.8	13
Sanitary Facilities	..	..	..	S.9	63
Washing Facilities	..	..	..	S.10	24
Clothing Accommodation	..	..	..	S.12	16
Sitting Facilities	..	..	..	S.13	2
Eating Facilities	..	..	..	S.15	1
Floors, Stairs & Passages	..	..	..	S.16	39
Fencing of Machinery	..	..	..	S.17	7
Prohibition of Heavy Work	..	..	..	S.23	1
First Aid Provisions	..	..	..	S.24	39
Requirements to Register	..	..	..	S.49	4
Provision of Abstract	..	..	..	S.50	59

367

(d) Completion of Work:

In conjunction with the programme of general inspections efforts have again been directed towards the completion of work specified on Informal Notices previously served. Some indication of the success of these efforts can be shown in the following figures:

1965/66	552 Notices served involving 1878 contraventions.
1967	111 Notices served involving 367 contraventions.

By 31st December, 1966, 406 Notices had been completed and 1365 contraventions remedied, and during the year ending 31st December, 1967, a further 172 Notices had been completed and 647 contraventions remedied.

It is felt that a considerable portion of the improvement required by the introduction of the Act has now been achieved and the work involved in future general inspections will be to ensure the maintenance of the present standards and the checking of new premises and alterations.

(e) Accidents:

During 1967, 11 reports of accidents were received and investigated as under:

Falls	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lacerations from knives or glass					..	..	3
Lacerations from machinery			..		..	..	1
Splinters		..	..	..	..	..	1
Eye Injuries		..	..	..	..	..	1
Bites	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

In no instance was the accident found to be due to any infringement of the requirements of the Act, but in one or two cases informal advice was given to effect improvements aimed to prevent a recurrence. It is interesting to note that of the 11 accidents, 8 were notified by one company and it seems to be fair comment to observe that out of 700 registered premises there should be a preponderance of notifications from one company. This seems to be another requirement of the Act which is little known to the people who are required to be registered and one wonders whether some form of publicity would not result in notifications of more accidents which fall within the scope of the Act.

It is again pleasing to record that no fatalities were notified.

(f) Prosecutions:

It is gratifying to note that it has not been necessary to institute proceedings in any case during the year to ensure compliance with the terms of the Act. There have been one or two instances where progress in completion of work has not been as rapid as one would desire, with the result that outstanding notices have had to be placed in the hands of the Town Clerk, but when the matter has reached this stage it has been found that the works have been completed without further delay. There is no doubt that the best way to ensure completion of the work is to maintain contact between the Inspector and the firm concerned, and it has been found over the past few years that it is necessary for continuous re-visiting and negotiations to be carried out by the Inspectorate to ensure success.

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises		Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	...	11	179	51
Retail Shops	...	40	465	163
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	...	1	9	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	...	3	51	14
Fuel Storage Depots	...	-	-	-
TOTALS:		55	704	233

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

922

TABLE C
ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace					Number of persons employed
Offices	...	...	...	...	1004
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	2110
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	...			...	89
Catering establishments open to the public	..				712
Canteens	...	...	...	...	8
Fuel Storage Depots	...	...	...	...	-
TOTAL					3923
Total Males					1468
Total Females					2455

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES

At the 31st December, 1967 eight landowners held licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, involving the stationing of 21 caravans. The site licences are subject to standard conditions laid down by the Health Committee and during the year 46 visits were made to caravans for the purpose of checking compliance with the standard conditions.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

During the year, 186 visits were made in connection with complaints regarding noise. This represents a 25% increase on the number of visits made during 1966 and is indicative of the growing awareness of the terms of the Act amongst the general public. The complaints received have consisted of nuisance from noise from industry, together with some complaints of noise in residential areas, occasionally involving neighbours. In most instances it is possible to secure an improvement with the co-operation of the parties concerned and without recourse to formal action, but a good many complaints need careful investigation, sometimes in the early hours, and the nuisances are not always easy of solution.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(a) Pollution Measurement:

During the year the Council continued its membership of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and through that body carried out the measurement of atmospheric pollution within the Borough.

Gauges are sited as follows:

Location	Volumetric Gauges Site No.	Lead Peroxide Gauges Site No.	Deposit Gauges Site No.
Television Station	-	L. P. 13	D. G. 13
Cemetery	-	L. P. 32 (b)	D. G. 23 (a)
Ash Farm, Minworth ...	-	L. P. 33	D. G. 24
Council House	V. 28	-	-
Boldmere High School ...	V. 6	L. P. 69	D. G. 52
Ley Hill School	V. 34	-	-

- (a) Moved to The Cunneries, Forge Lane on 1st September, 1967.
- (b) Moved to The Cunneries, Forge Lane on 1st October, 1967.

Results obtained from the gauges during 1967 are set out as follows:

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR AND SMOKE
CONCENTRATION BY THE VOLUMETRIC METHOD

1967	Monthly Average of Daily Concentrations					
	Smoke mg/m3			Sulphur Dioxide mg/m3		
	Site Number			Site Number		
	V.6	V.28	V.34	V.6	V.28	V.34
January ...	141	93	109	196	106	87
February ...	100	64	64	150	81	71
March ...	54	32	29	108	78	55
April ...	60	46	39	108	105	109
May ...	56	37	28	99	80	70
June ...	33	29	24	102	66	71
July ...	18	17	17	54	52	47
August ...	23	24	23	52	52	55
September ...	45	36	35	64	64	49
October ...	56	34	33	103	86	62
November ...	123	81	72	192	157	123
December ...	128	84	78	207	142	123

* Gauge tampered with during exposure period.
GB Gauge Broken. No readings.

		TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER MONTH																								mg/100 sq. cm/day																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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	T.V.	Cem.	23	24	52	13	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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(b) Smoke Control Areas:

At the beginning of 1967 Smoke Control Areas 1 - 7 were in operation. Area Number 8 came into operation on 1st October and Area Number 9 was confirmed in July 1967 to operate from 1st June, 1968. At the end of the year Area Number 10 was in the hands of the Ministry awaiting confirmation and the survey of Area Number 11 was in hand.

The position on 31st December, 1967 regarding Smoke Control Areas in the Borough was as follows:

District	Area No.	Area	Operative Date	Acreage	PREMISES	
					Dwellings	Others
Four Oaks	1	Coppice Farm Estate ..	1 July 1964	70.18	477	-
	2	Moor Hall Estate ..	1 Sept. 1964	200.2	741	4
	3	Whitehouse Common and Tamworth Road area.	1 July 1965	116.12	695	5
Boldmere	4	School Farm Estate & surrounding area.	1 July 1966	289	698	6
	5	Somerville Estate & surrounding area.	1 July 1966	84.3	404	4
	6	Monmouth Drive to Jockey Road (part).	1 Oct. 1966	66.82	424	1
	7	Princess Alice Development.	1 Oct. 1966	57	351	-
Wylde Green	8	Stirling Road, Monmouth Drive, Jockey Road, Chester Road North.	1 Oct. 1967	123.1	550	1
	9	Walmley Road, Penns Lane, Wylde Green Road area.	1 June 1968	365.0	498	32
	10	Wylde Green Road, Birmingham Road area.	Submitted to Ministry - confirmation awaited.	78.67	523	4
Four Oaks	11	Four Oaks Road, Four Oaks Common, Butlers Lane, Belwell Lane, Lichfield - Sutton Railway.	Survey in hand.	173.0	838	27
				1623.39	6199	84

During 1967 the Committee authorised the printing of a Clean Air Handbook for issue to householders in prospective Smoke Control Areas.

The Council's programme of Smoke Control envisages the inclusion of the whole of the Borough under Smoke Control Orders by 1979.

The work of creating Smoke Control Areas proceeds smoothly and towards the end of the year the Council augmented staff employed on this project with a view to ensuring that the programme is adhered to.

An amendment in procedure of consultation regarding supplies of solid smokeless fuels and included in Circular 25/67 again lessened the administration procedure.

(c) Warwickshire Clean Air Council:

During 1967 the Council continued its membership of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and subscribed to the activities of that body in connection with publicity and other technical matters.

The Warwickshire Clean Air Council issues a separate Annual Report.

(d) Furnace Installations and Chimney Heights:

Under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act the Council is required to be notified of the installation of any furnaces of a capacity exceeding 55,000 B.T.U./Hr. During the year 8 such notifications were received relating to fourteen industrial furnaces.

Section 10 of the Clean Air Act requires the Local Authority to reject the plans of certain buildings submitted under Building Regulations if the chimney shown is of insufficient height. During the year an amendment was made to the memorandum on chimney heights which resulted in the lessening of the height of chimneys relating to smaller installations. The new memoranda will no doubt be appreciated by the architectural and engineering interests involved in these installations and will undoubtedly reduce the difficulties which have arisen in the past between the interested parties.

Additionally during the year the report of the Working Party on Grit and Dust Emission was released together with a memoranda on the subject. New legislation can be expected by Local Authorities on this topic and it is apparent that Local Authorities will have to play a greater part in the investigation of this source of nuisance.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is an open-air swimming bath at Keeper's Pool within Sutton Park, with accommodation for adult swimmers in the large bath and for children in the smaller one.

The bath normally operates from Whitsuntide until the end of August according to weather conditions and during the holiday season is very popular with visitors to the Park.

The water is treated by chlorination and sand filtration, the former by the break point method and the latter by means of pressure filters.

In addition, appropriate chemicals are added to the water for the control of pH value and to assist in sedimentation. Since the installation of the break point chlorination plant some years ago, the water at these baths has been satisfactory, apart from one or two very rare occasions such as at times of extreme usage at Bank Holidays.

The bath attendant tests the water regularly for chlorine content and pH value and periodic checks are made by the Health Inspectors and samples taken.

The swimming baths at Bishop Vesey Grammar School, Fairfax High School, Banners Gate, Town County and Springfield Road Junior Schools and the Princess Alice School have continued in use during the year. There is a great interest displayed in the provision of these facilities by Parents' Associations and it is expected that further schools in the area will be equipped with swimming bath facilities in the near future. In each case, as the baths are brought into use, advice is offered by Health Department staff and samples of the water taken at intervals as a check on purification techniques. The water for each of these baths is taken from the main supply.

'DIRTY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

52 visits were made to dirty or unkempt houses. This is rather more than last year but it is becoming rare for infestations of a verminous nature to be found. Where such infestations are found, however, disinfection is carried out by the Department.

PEST CONTROL

(a) Insects:

544 visits were made in connection with complaints regarding infestation by a variety of creatures including woodworm, ants, wasps, earwigs, etc. This includes a considerable number of visits in connection with wasps' nests, there being 221 dealt with during the summer period. Wasps' nests are a source of anxiety to complainants and the service provided by the Department is much appreciated. Problems of inaccessibility in connection with these insects are not infrequent and the service can be time consuming. Complaints involving bees are referred to the Bee-Keepers' Association.

(b) Park Spraying:

Following the treatment of certain areas of the Park in 1966 against biting insects, the Parks and Estates Committee accepted an offer from Dr W.M. Service of the Nature Conservancy to carry out a Survey of such insects during 1967.

This report was considered by the appropriate Committees towards the end of the year, following which it was decided to carry out limited spraying in accordance with the terms of the report during March and April, 1968.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provides a comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice, infestation at domestic premises being treated without cost to the owner or occupier. A charge is, however, made in respect of all business premises at which treatment is carried out.

A total of 10, 228 visits were made during the year in connection with rodent infestation, the details of visits being shown in the following table:

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS		
1. Number of properties in district	30784	85
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	537	4
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	320	4
(ii) Mice	52	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	4724	10
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	143	-
(ii) Mice	6	-

Ten informal notices were served under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.

A sewer treatment of 10% of the manholes in a quarter of the Borough was carried out and no infestation was found.

It is intended to repeat this treatment annually thereby covering 10% of the manholes in the Borough every 4 years.

FACTORIES

The number of premises registered under the Factories Act 1961 is 213.

The general standard of hygiene maintained at factory premises is satisfactory, only minor infringements having been noted.

Factories are inspected as a matter of routine by the Public Health Inspectors, and in addition, infringements are brought to the notice of the Department by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

The number of written notices sent during the year was ten but it must be borne in mind that attention is often drawn verbally by the Inspectors at the time of visit, where minor infringements are found.

Particulars of inspections are set out in the following table:

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities ...	5	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is en- forced by Local Authority ...	151	93	10	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	57	93	-	-
TOTAL	213	191	10	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) Unsuitable or defective	10	11	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

Ten persons were registered with the Local Authority as performing work of a registrable nature in their own homes.

The premises at which work is carried out are visited periodically and no contraventions of the Acts were noted during the year. 28 visits were made.

Nature of Work (1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ...	6	None	None	None	None	None
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	1	None	None	None	None	None
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	3	None	None	None	None	None
TOTAL ...	10	-	-	-	-	-

SCHOOLS

16 visits were made to schools, in addition to 121 made to school meals kitchens.

Sanitary accommodation was inspected and defects and lack of cleanliness were reported to the appropriate authority. All schools within the Borough are provided with mains water supply, have hand washing facilities and are connected to the main drainage. The facilities are on the whole reasonably satisfactory.

Section D

Housing Conditions

HOUSING CONDITIONS

During 1967 there were more housing units built than the previous year. 506 housing units were erected in 1967 compared with 407 for 1966 the bulk being private enterprise housing.

Dwellings handed over to the Corporation during 1967	..	..	293
Houses and flats erected by private enterprise during 1967	..	..	213
			—
Total houses erected in 1967	..	..	506
			—

Corporation Housing as at 31/12/1967

Temporary houses completed	..	..	..	100
Permanent dwellings completed 1945-67	..	..	..	3,360
Permanent dwellings erected prior to 1945	..	..	..	594
				—
Total houses erected by Council to 31/12/1967	..	..	..	4,054
				—

Permanent dwellings under construction at 31/12/1967	113
--	----	----	-----

Private Enterprise Housing as at 31/12/1967

Number of houses and flats completed since 1/8/1945	..	..	9,030
Number of houses under construction	..	..	269

Year	Inhabited Houses Mid-year	Population Mid-year	Persons per Occupied House
1947	13,618	45,280	3.325
1948	13,887	46,190	3.326
1949	14,155	46,580	3.291
1950	14,391	47,440	3.296
1951	14,871	47,790	3.214
1952	15,016	48,180	3.209
1953	15,446	48,670	3.151
1954	16,008	49,780	3.109
1955	16,801	50,630	3.014
1956	17,497	52,510	3.001
1957	18,485	55,950	3.028
1958	19,600	58,670	2.993
1959	20,912	61,980	2.964
1960	22,041	64,760	2.938
1961	23,071	72,720	3.152
1962	23,521	75,220	3.198
1963	24,048	76,570	3.184
1964	24,597	77,980	3.170
1965	24,910	79,210	3.179
1966	25,250	80,440	3.186
1967	26,300	81,630	3.104

HOUSING INSPECTION

(a) Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	.. .. .	2742
	(b)	Number of visits made for the purpose	.. .. .	5393
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) where inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 to 1932	.. .. .	4
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose of the Regulations	.. .. .	214
3.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the next sub-heading) in which defects were found:		
		Privately owned	.. .. .	94
		Local Authority owned	.. .. .	468

(b) Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925-32, Article 31:

1.	Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	19
2.	Number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	.. .. .	510
3.	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to		
	(a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of work (Section 9, Housing Act 1957)	.. .. .	None
	(b) the making of demolition or Closing Orders (Section 16, Housing Act 1957)	.. .. .	14

4 & 5. Action under Statutory powers during the year:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act 1957:

(i)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs	.. .. .	None
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:		
	(a) by owners	.. .. .	None
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	.. .. .	None

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(i)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices served requiring defects to be remedied	.. .. .	66
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:		
	(a) by owners	.. .. .	65
	(b) by Local Authority in default	.. .. .	3

6 - 8. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act 1957:

(i)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	.. .. .	6
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	.. .. .	6
(iii)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made	.. .. .	3
(iv)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were determined	.. .. .	None

Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957:

(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	.. .. .	None
(ii)	Number of closing orders made	.. .. .	None

Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act 1957:

(i)	Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	.. .. .	5
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of Clearance Area Procedure	.. .. .	9

SCHEDULE OF HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES DEALT WITH - 1967

			Outstanding	Served	Outstanding	Written
			at		at	off
			31.12.66	1967	31.12.67	1967
<u>INFORMAL NOTICES:</u>						
Public Health Acts	..	..	31	91	26	96
Housing Acts	..	..	3	14	5	12
<hr/>						
<u>FORMAL NOTICES:</u>						
Public Health Act 1936						
S.39	..	..	2	10	1	11
S.45	..	..	1	1	-	2
S.56	..	..	2	-	1	1
S.75	..	..	1	6	-	7
S.93	..	..	9	26	14	21
Public Health Act 1961						
S.17	..	..	-	27	1	26
Housing Act 1957						
S.170	..	..	1	67	5	63
Housing Act 1961						
S.15	..	..	2	5	5	2
S.16	.	..	21	12	16	17
Housing Act 1964						
S.14	..	..	-	47	33	14
S.15	..	..	24	27	33	18
S.17	..	..	35	17	51	1
S.19	..	..	4	10	12	2
			136	360	203	293

CORPORATION HOUSES

In accordance with the instructions of the Housing Committee, Corporation houses are inspected as a routine by the Public Health Inspectors. During the year 1464 visits were made to Corporation houses for the purpose and 809 houses received a routine inspection.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

HOUSES IN MULTI-OCCUPATION

During the year 415 visits were made in connection with houses in multi-occupation and at 31st December, 1967, 36 houses were known to be in multi-occupation. The number of these houses has shown a slight increase since the previous year and regular inspections are made to ensure that satisfactory facilities exist in accordance with the standards laid down by the Council.

In recent years powers have been strengthened by the introduction of Management Orders and the Housing Act of 1964 further strengthened the powers of Local Authorities by providing for the taking of houses in multi-occupation into the stewardship of the Local Authority where it is necessary to do so to eliminate squalor.

In co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer of the Warwickshire County Council the survey has been continued to ensure that all houses in multi-occupation have adequate means of escape in case of fire and notices are being served where necessary to bring the houses up to a safe standard.

Twelve notices were served to improve means of escape in case of fire.

Five notices were served to provide improved facilities.

SUB-STANDARD HOUSES

Clearance of unfit houses in accordance with the five year programme approved by the Borough Council in 1961 has proceeded during the year. Nineteen houses were represented as unfit for human habitation as follows:

In Clearance Areas:	1 - 7 and 7a Bush Cottages, Chester Road.
Individual Houses:	377 Birmingham Road
	2 - 4 Adderley Cotts., Kingsbury Road
	Yew Tree Cott., 46 Walsall Road
	4, 6, 8 and back 8 Park Road
	South View and Kosi Kot, Kingsbury Road, Minworth
	1 - 4 Driffold Cott., Church Road

The Public Health Inspectors made 748 visits to houses in the sub-standard category.

RENT ACT 1957

3 visits were made during the year in connection with queries involving the Rent Act. No applications for certificates were received.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS

(a) Improvement Grants:

Applications for Improvement Grants are normally dealt with by the Borough Surveyor, but liaison is maintained between the departments in connection with the potential life of properties which are the subject of Improvement Grant procedure.

(b) Improvement Areas:

Since the introduction of the Housing Act 1964 the Council has declared a number of areas in the town to be Improvement Areas. The object of these proposals is to require the provision in suitable tenanted houses of modern amenities such as a bath or shower, hot and cold water, an inside W.C., wash hand basin, and a proper pantry.

The position in connection with such areas at 31st December, 1967 is shown in the following table:

Area	Properties Included *	Number of Dwellings			
		In Area	Lacking Amenities	Suitable for Improvement	
Sycamore Road	6-44	1-27a	36	11	7
Riland Road	2-56	3-85	69	39	34
Mere Green Road	78-120	81-131	52	15	8
Beech Road	2-30	1-31	27	4	2
Coles Lane	16-98	1-145	114	38	22
Sheffield Road	2-96	3-87	84	21	5
Riland Avenue	2-24	1-19	(50	26	16
Riland Grove	2-30	1-25	(
Green Lanes	10-80	15-35	44	14	4
Reddicap Heath Road ...		41-109	35	15	9
Four Oaks Common Road ...	60-98		20	14	10
Highbridge Road	222-292	247-317	66	17	11
Coleshill Road	18-24 &	28-32	7	4	3
Lime Grove	2-20	1-37	29	19	13
Jockey Road	261-501		120	36	27
Elms Road	2-36		18	9	3
			771	282	174

* For full details see detailed reports.

During the year improvements were completed in eighteen houses in Areas, and one house dealt with under Section 19.

The survey conducted in connection with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 42 of 1962 has been of great value as the areas selected for Improvement Areas are mainly those in which Improvement Grants have already been made and some degree of improvement already effected.

Owner occupiers of houses lacking amenities in improvement areas are given full details of Improvement Grants and encouraged to improve their properties.

The Inspectors made 1,370 visits in connection with Improvement Grants and Improvement Areas.

Since the introduction of the 1964 Act seven applications have been received from tenants for the Council to exercise its powers to require the standard amenities in individual cases.

It is pleasing to note that the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority have voluntarily undertaken works of improvement in the Minworth area where tenants agree.

Section E

Control of Food

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The efficient control of food supplies and the supervision of food premises is an important responsibility resting on local authorities.

The responsibility is met in a variety of ways which include:

- (a) Routine inspection of food premises
- (b) Sampling of foodstuffs
- (c) Education of food handlers in matters relating to food hygiene.

The quality of food is adversely affected by chemical and bacteriological contamination. Excess preservatives, harmful chemical substances, dilution or other adulteration of food and food labelling is supervised by routine samples submitted to the Borough Analyst.

Bacteriological contamination occurs in a variety of ways, particularly by means of mishandling or unsuitable storage. Food originally clean or pure is rendered harmful by unhygienic practices.

Food hygiene instruction and advice is given during the course of routine visits to food premises and also by lectures and demonstrations given to organisations and food handlers within the Borough.

Owing to the constant change in the personnel in food premises, attention must be given to ensure the maintenance of a satisfactory standard of food hygiene practice, and health education must be a continuous process.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

(a) Improvement of Food Premises:

Since the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations in 1955, particular attention has been paid to periodic routine inspections of food premises.

During the year 1143 visits were made to food premises and attention was drawn to 106 unsatisfactory conditions which were found in the process of inspections.

Unsatisfactory Conditions Remedied 1967

	F.H. Regs Articles	Total
Insanitary Premises	5	4
Cleanliness of equipment, etc.	6	20
Protection of Food from risk of contamination	8	2
Personal Cleanliness of persons handling food	9	1
Water Supply	13	1
Sanitary Conveniences	14	11
Provision of wash hand basins, etc. :	16	8
Accommodation for clothing	18	4
Facilities for washing food and equipment (provision of sinks, etc.)	19	5
Ventilation of food rooms	21	1
Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	23	49
		<hr/>
		106
		<hr/>

(b) Mobile Food Vehicles:

During 1967, 185 inspections of mobile vehicles were made during which 102 infringements of the Regulations were found. The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations were made on 29th June, 1966, and operated from 1st January, 1967.

Unsatisfactory Conditions Found

	F.H. Regs Articles	Total
Insanitary delivery vehicle	4	2
Unsatisfactory condition of delivery vehicle	5	13
Cleanliness of equipment, etc.	6	6
Inadequate protection of food	7	7
Personal cleanliness	8	1
Unsatisfactory condition of protective clothing	9	4
Carriage and wrapping of food	10	1
Absence of name and address	13	6
Inadequate supply of water	15	2
Absence of, or unsatisfactory, washing facilities	16	32
Absence of, or inadequate, first aid material	17	13
Absence of, or unsatisfactory, facilities for washing food and/or equipment	18	12
Unsatisfactory provision for refuse storage	22	3
		<u>102</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD PREMISES BY PRIMARY TRADE

(as at 31.12.67)

* See note below	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Bakers' Shops	17	17	17	17
Butchers' Shops	47	46	47	47
Chemists' Shops	22	22	10	10
Fish - Fried Shops	4	4	4	4
Fish - Wet Shops	6	6	6	6
Greengrocers' Shops	40	39	40	40
Grocers' & General Shops	78	78	75	75
Ice Cream Shops	1	1	-	-
Sweet Shops	52	52	30	30
Wines/Off Licence Shops	26	26	19	19
Bakehouses	8	8	8	8
Hotel/Restaurant/Cafe/Canteen	49	49	49	49
Public Houses	28	28	28	28
Licensed Clubs	32	32	32	32
Preserved Food Manufacturers	6	6	6	6
School Meals Centres	46	46	46	46
Public Halls (with Catering facilities)	26	25	25	25
Food Factories/Warehouses	7	5	4	4
Dairies and Milk Depots	1	1	-	-
Park Stalls	5	5	1	1
	<u>501</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>447</u>

* (i) The number of premises

(ii) The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16

(iii) The number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies

(iv) The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19

ICE CREAM

(a) Registered Premises:

13 premises were registered for the sale of ice cream during 1967, bringing the total registration certificates in force to 236.

The premises concerned consist of:

	In Use		Not in Use	
Registered for manufacture only	1	
Registered for manufacture and sale	10	10
Registered for sale only	160	55

In addition 22 premises exempt from registration such as hotels, clubs, schools, etc., are known to sell the product and several mobile vehicles frequent the Borough.

A high proportion of the premises registered for sale handle a pre-packed article only and supplies in the main come from seven manufacturers. The retailers show a preference for pre-packed ice cream on the grounds of ease of handling and this greatly assists the control of the commodity.

The introduction of soft ice cream has emphasised the necessity for strict control over equipment used in ice cream manufacture and persons installing such equipment must appreciate their responsibilities in this field.

All registered premises are inspected as a routine and for record purposes such inspections are listed under the principal trade of the premises concerned.

(b) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1959 and 1963:

103 samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, and the results are shown in the following table:

Type	Number Taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Not Tested
Soft Ice Cream						
From Manufacturers:	11	6	2	1	2	-
From Retailers:	61	53	8	-	-	-
From Catering & Non-Reg. Premises:	31	23	6	2	-	-
TOTAL	103	82	16	3	2	-

For the purpose of testing, the methylene blue reduction test recommended by the Laboratory Service is used. Grades 1 and 2 are normally considered satisfactory, Grade 3 doubtful and Grade 4 unsatisfactory.

PRESERVED FOOD

71 premises in the Borough are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pickled, pressed or preserved food.

The primary business of the premises registered is as follows:

Butcher	..	..	..	..	..	28
Cooked Meat		..	..	..	..	8
Bakehouse	..	..	..	..	..	4
Grocer	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	4
Wet Fish	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premises no longer in use	..	..	..	..	..	19

All food premises are subject to regular routine inspection and premises registered under Section 16 (b) are inspected for the purpose of the Section at the time of such routine visits.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Milk Distributors registered in the Borough at 31st December, 1967.

Resident in the Borough (Article 8):

Producing and retailing	..	..	..	..	..	2
Retailing only	..	..	..	..	..	4
Shopkeepers retailing bottled milk only	..	..	..	..	..	49

Resident outside the Borough:

Retailing only	6
----------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Registered Dairies in the Borough (Article 8)	5
---	----	----	----	----	----	---

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963-65

The following licences were in force at 31st December, 1967:

Dealers' pre-packed Licences:

(a) To sell pasteurised and sterilised milk	..	..	..	..	..	41
(b) To sell sterilised milk	..	..	..	..	..	6
(c) To sell untreated and pasteurised milk	..	..	..	..	..	1
(d) To sell untreated, pasteurised and sterilised milk	..	..	..	..	..	1
(e) To sell ultra heat treated, pasteurised and sterilised milk	..	..	..	..	..	4
(f) To sell ultra heat treated milk only	..	..	..	..	..	1
(g) To sell ultra heat treated and pasteurised milk	..	..	..	..	..	1

All Dealers' Licences expire on 31st December, 1970, being granted for periods up to five years.

CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Since the 1st October, 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has exercised control over the production of milk, and the local Authority has been responsible only for the supervision of treatment and distribuion of milk.

This latter supervision is exercised by the inspection of premises, and frequent sampling of milk in the process of distribution to the customer.

During the year 9 inspections of premises were made and 238 samples of milk were taken, of which 167 were for bacteriological examination, 35 for biological test and 36 for test of anti-biotic content. The results of these examinations are as shown in the following table:

MILK SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Grade of Milk		Number of Samples	RESULTS OF TESTS											
			Phosphatase			Methylene Blue			Turbidity			Colony Count Test		
			Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	Not Tested
Pasteurised	...	124	124	-	-	112	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raw	...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	...	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
Ultra Heat Treated	...	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
TOTAL		167	124	-	-	113	3	9	36	-	-	6	-	-

MILK SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR BIOLOGICAL AND ANTI-BIOTIC TESTS

	Number of Samples			Pos.
		Neg.		
Biological	...	35	35	-
Anti-biotic	...	36	35	1

MILK SUPPLIES - BRUCELLA ABORTUS

At the beginning of 1967 there were two producer retailers in the Borough who retailed raw milk. During the year both decided to cease retailing raw milk with the result that the whole of the milk supplies in the Borough are now heat treated.

During the year the samples submitted for Biological test were also tested for Brucella Abortus and 30 additional individual samples were submitted for testing. The results were as follows:

	Total	Ring Test		Culture
		Pos.	Neg.	Positive
Herd Samples 	35	12	23	1
Individual Samples 	30	11	19	7
	65	23	42	8

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS 1963

The above Regulations, which came into force on 1st January, 1964, require the pasteurisation of liquid egg to be used in food intended for human consumption. Small supplies of liquid egg are in use in the Borough and these are often kept only for emergency use. Such usage creates difficulty in the pattern of sampling but one sample was taken during 1967. This was reported as satisfactory.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough.

INSPECTION OF FOOD

The inspection of food is divided between (a) the inspection in retail shops and wholesale warehouses and (b) the inspection of meat in slaughterhouses.

A voluntary scheme of surrender operates, under which certificates are given by the Public Health Inspector and unsound food removed for destruction by incineration at the Corporation refuse destructor.

(a) Food found unfit at Retail Shops and Warehouses:

	lbs.	ozs.	Tins
Raw Meat	200	13½	-
Canned Meat	375	6	81
Meat Products other than canned	63	2	-
Canned Foods other than meat	829	11¼	794
Raw Fish	103	-	-
All other foods	1278	11	-
	2850	11¾	

Total: 1 Ton, 5 cwts., 1 qt., 22lbs., 11¾ ozs.

(b) Inspection at Slaughterhouses:

Under the provisions of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, which amended the Food and Drugs Act 1955 in relation to slaughterhouses, the licensing and supervision of slaughterhouses is controlled and, in conjunction with the Hygiene Regulations, the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions is governed.

During 1967 one licence was in force authorising the use of premises as a slaughterhouse.

All animals slaughtered were inspected during the year, the total being:

1 Calf
101 Pigs
352 Sheep and Lambs

Conditions rendering meat unfit for consumption were found as follows:

									lbs.	ozs.
Pigs:	4	livers	..	..	Necrosis	..	..	..	18	-
	1	liver	..	..	Hydatid cysts	..	..	..	4	8
	2	kidneys	..		Nephritis					
	1	kidney	..		Retention cysts		..	..	-	8
	2	hearts	..	..	Pericarditis	..	..	..	1	-
	2	lungs	..	..	Pleurisy & Pneumonia	..	..	..	2	-
	6	mesenteries	..		Parasitic	..	..	..	12	-
Total Weight:									38	0

Sheep & Lambs:	3	lungs	..	..	Parasitic	..	..	..	3	
	1	liver	..	..	Parasitic	..	..	..	2	
	1	liver	..	..	Abscesses	..	..	..	2	
	2	hearts	..		Pericarditis	..	..	..	2	
Total Weight:									9	lbs.

Total Weight of meat unfit for consumption : 47 lbs.

Total number of animals diseased :

- Calves
15 Pigs
7 Sheep and Lambs

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND
CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

During year ending 31st December 1967

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	-	-	1	352	101	-
Number inspected ...	-	-	1	352	101	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	-	-	-	7	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis & cysticerci ...	-	-	-	2.0	14.8	-
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticerosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

The above Act and the Regulations made thereunder place on Local Authorities the duty of licensing slaughtermen and the supervision of slaughterhouses in connection with the prevention of cruelty.

Two slaughtermen's licences were approved during the year. The Public Health Inspectors supervised the administration of the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations during the course of their meat inspection duties.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

FOOD POISONING

During the year one case of food poisoning was notified and two more cases were ascertained, all three were in one family and no causative agent was found.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL
EXAMINATION

Bacteriological

The Public Health Laboratory Service (Director: Dr J.G.P. Hutchison) is in Great Charles Street, Birmingham, and specimens are submitted to this laboratory as necessary.

In all, 803 samples or specimens were submitted during the year for bacteriological and microscopical examination as detailed below:

Food:	Milk - Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	167
	Biological	..	..	..	..	35
	Anti-biotic	..	..	..	..	36
	Brucella Abortus	..	..	..	..	30
	Water - Drinking	..	..	..	..	58
	Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	103
	Frozen Egg, Fish Fingers, Luncheon Meat, Cod Roe, Minced Meat, School Meals, Lolly Ice	..	..	..	..	13
	Desiccated coconut	..	..	..	..	7
Other Samples or						
Specimens:	Swimming Bath Water	..	..	..	..	18
	Faeces submitted by Public Health Department					322
	Faeces submitted by Local Practitioner				...	14
					TOTAL	...
						803

Chemical

Analysis of samples of food and drugs taken under the Food and Drugs Act are carried out by the Public Analyst for the Borough (Mr R. K. Chalmers of Messrs Bostock, Hill and Rigby) who also carries out additional chemical examinations as required by the Department. Mr R. K. Chalmers comments on the year's work as follows :

"The year's samples covered an interesting range of foods, 10% of which were the subject of some criticism.

This high proportion of unsatisfactory samples included six samples of cheese or cheese products, and it was evident that the suppliers of these articles had not become accustomed to new Cheese Regulations which came into force during the year. The main object of these Regulations is to ensure that cheese is labelled in a manner which is informative to the purchaser and that the cheese is of a suitable quality in keeping with the description on the label. Three samples described as 'cheese gateau' or 'cheese cake' contained a substantial proportion of vegetable fat, the presence of which should have been declared and the producers agreed to do this on future consignments.

Cream cheese is required to contain at least 45% milk fat, and it was considered that the description of an article containing only 36% milk fat as 'creamery cheese' was misleading. The manufacturers decided to call their product full fat soft cheese, which is not required to contain as much fat as a cream cheese.

Milk fat was also the constituent of interest in the case of three samples of cake which included the word butter, or its phonetic equivalent, in their description. In each case the amount of this constituent was not felt to be sufficient to warrant any mention, and following representations two of the manufacturers removed their claim from the label while the third increased the butter content of his product to a more reasonable level.

In another error concerning milk fat a product described as Cream Confectionery proved to contain imitation cream. The description of the product was suitably amended.

As in previous years chocolate was found worthy of examination, some sweets covered with chocolate substitute being wrongly described as chocolate and the attention of the retailer was drawn to this error.

A 'chocolate covered cake' was in fact covered with a chocolate substitute and the manufacturers agreed to use the real article in future. In both cases the chocolate substitute was made from vegetable fat instead of cocoa butter, and it is considered that this is an inferior article.

In two cases factory made articles were described as 'home made'. This is clearly a contradiction in terms and it was suggested that the description 'home made style' should be used.

A number of samples received as complaints from members of the public were found to be reasonably satisfactory under the Food and Drugs Act, largely because the matters complained of were of a natural origin and not brought about by process of manufacture. One sample consisted of a black pudding which seemed to be affected by mould growth, but closer examination showed the green colour to be due to excess artificial colour in the skin.

It is a pleasure to record that no deficiencies were discovered in the drug samples examined, and that the Borough's allotment of three samples under the National Pesticide Survey scheme all proved to be of satisfactory quality."

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Samples of	Formal	Informal	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
FOOD					
Almond Ground	-	1	1	1	-
Batter Mix	-	1	1	1	-
Beer	-	2	2	2	-
Biscuits	-	2	2	2	-
Bread	-	5	5	5	-
Butter	-	2	2	2	-
Butter Milk	-	1	1	1	-
Cheese	-	13	13	7	6
Chocolate & Choc. Confect.	-	14	14	11	3
Christmas Pudding	-	3	3	3	-
Coffee	-	1	1	1	-
Colouring	-	3	3	3	-
Confectionery	-	15	15	9	6
Cooking Oil	-	1	1	1	-
Curry Powder	-	1	1	1	-
Fish Products	-	2	2	2	-
Flavours and Sweetenings	-	4	4	4	-
Flour	-	1	1	1	-
Fruit Canned	-	2	2	2	-
Fruit Dried	-	3	3	2	1
Gin	4	-	4	2	2
Ice Cream	-	1	1	1	-
Ice Lolly	-	1	1	1	-
Jam	-	2	2	2	-
Jelly	-	1	1	1	-
Junket	-	1	1	1	-
Lard	-	2	2	2	-
Liqueurs Choc.	-	1	1	1	-
Margarine	-	1	1	1	-
Marmalade	-	2	2	2	-
Mayonnaise	-	2	2	2	-
Meat Products	-	25	25	25	-
Milk	14	1	15	15	-
Mincemeat	-	2	2	2	-
Potato Crisps	-	1	1	1	-
Salad Dressing	-	2	2	2	-
Sauce	-	3	3	3	-
Shandy	-	5	5	4	1
Soft Drinks	-	9	9	9	-
Soups	-	2	2	2	-
Toffee and Sweets	-	14	14	14	-
Vegetables Canned	-	3	3	3	-
Vegetables Dried	-	2	2	2	-
Vinegar	-	3	3	3	-
Whisky	3	-	3	3	-
Wine	-	5	5	5	-
Yoghurt	-	1	1	1	-
TOTAL	21	169	190	171	19

Samples of	Formal	Informal	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
PESTICIDES					
Fish	-	1	1	1	-
Milk Powder	-	1	1	1	-
Potatoes	-	1	1	1	-
TOTAL	-	3	3	3	-
DRUGS AND MEDICINES					
Aspirin, Phenacetin & Caffeine	-	1	1	1	-
Aspirin Soluble	-	1	1	1	-
Ascorbic Acid	-	1	1	1	-
Codeine	-	1	1	1	-
Epsom Salts	-	1	1	1	-
Meclozine	-	1	1	1	-
Dextrose Methylcellulose	-	1	1	1	-
Indian Brandee	-	1	1	1	-
Iodine - Tincture of	-	1	1	1	-
Liquid Paraffin	-	1	1	1	-
Veganin	-	1	1	1	-
Vitamin A, C and D Tablets	-	1	1	1	-
Mineral Oil & Phenolphthalon	-	1	1	1	-
TOTAL	-	13	13	13	-
TOTAL FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES	21	185	206	187	19

COMPLAINTS							
Blancmange							1
Bread							2
Fruit Canned							1
Fruit Dried							1
Fish Canned							1
Ice Lolly							1
Milk							3
Vegetables Frozen							1
Vegetables Canned							1
Meat Products							3
TOTAL							15

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND REPORTED AS UNSATISFACTORY - 1967

Sample No.	Nature of Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Deficiency	Action Taken
1	Soft Cream Cheese ...	I	20% deficient Milk Fat	Warning letter - Description changed.
17	Assorted Chocolates ...	I	Covered with chocolate substitute	Warning letter - Description changed.
22	Medium Fat Soft Cheese	I	15% excess Milk Fat	Warning letter - Description changed.
46	Soft Cheese Gateau ...	I	Compound product wrongly described	Warning letter - Description changed.
50	Cream Confectionery ...	I	Contained artificial cream	Warning letter - Description changed.
91	Dry Gin	F	2.1 extraneous water	Warning letter - possibly old stock.
100	Sultana Butta Cake ...	I	Only $\frac{1}{3}$ of fat was Butter Fat	Warning letter. Butter Fat content increased.
105	Processed Cheese ...	I	Wrongly labelled	Warning letter - Designation changed.
120	Soft Cheese Gateau ...	I	Compound product wrongly labelled	Warning letter - Designation changed.
122	Lemonade Beer Shandy	I	Low in proof spirit	Improved standard requested.
123	Home Made Cake ...	I	Description 'Home Made' not justified	Description to be reviewed.
126	Evaporated Peaches ...	I	Contravened Labelling of Food Order	Label amended.
134	Dry Gin	F	Low in proof spirit	Warning letter.
141	Chocolate Covered Sandwich	I	Chocolate substitute used	Warning letter. Coverture changed.
143	Cheese Cake	I	Compound product wrongly labelled	Warning letter - Description changed.
160	Chocolate Crispies ...	I	Chocolate substitute used	Warning letter. Description changed.
182	Butter Cookies ...	I	Low Butter Fat content	Warning letter - Description changed.
207	Madeira Butta Cake ...	I	Low Butter Fat content	Warning letter - Description changed.
215	Home Made Cake ...	I	Description 'Home Made' not justified	Manufacturers considering changing description in light of Food Labelling Report.

FOOD SAMPLES THE SUBJECT OF A COMPLAINT REPORTED ON BY PUBLIC ANALYST - 1967

Sample No.	Nature of Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Consumers Complaint	Analysts Report and Action Taken
12	Dried Apricots ...	I	Insect Infestation	Unsatisfactory. Insufficient infestation to take action.
25	Ice Lolly ...	I	Rancid odour	Satisfactory - No action.
51	Black Pudding ...	I	Mould	Excess colour - No action.
62	Canned Salmon ...	I	Contained glass	Mineral Struvite Crystals - No action.
74	Bread ...	I	Sour odour	Suspect Bacterial contamination before baking - ref. to Bakery.
129	Blancmange Powder ..	I	Contained foreign material	Satisfactory - No action.
136	Pasteurised Milk ...	I	Contained sediment	Satisfactory - No action.
144	Bread ...	I	Taste of disinfectant	Satisfactory - No action.
145	Canned Potatoes ...	I	Discolouration of potatoes & liquid in can	Satisfactory - No action.
146	Sterilised Milk ...	I	Sour odour	Bacterial contamination Improper capping of bottles.
198	Corned Beef ...	I	Foreign body	Piece of iron - Warning letter.
199	Frozen Peas ...	I	Foreign body	Found to be pea haulm - No action.
211	Cooked Liver ...	I	Bitter taste	Excess of natural copper - No action.
218	Canned Grape Fruit ..	I	Abnormal odour	Satisfactory - No action.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

84 complaints were made to the Department regarding unsound food.

These are sub-divided as follows:

Food containing foreign matter	.. ..	20
Food affected with mould	.. ..	18
Food otherwise out of condition	.. ..	14
Unsatisfactory milk bottles	.. ..	1
Complaints not substantiated	.. ..	19
Complaints passed to adjacent Authorities		12

No prosecutions were instituted during the year, all complaints being considered by the Committee and dealt with by warning letter where appropriate.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Under the provisions of Orders made in accordance with the above Act shopkeepers are required to mark certain imported foodstuffs in accordance with the Orders.

Checking for this purpose is normally carried out during the course of routine inspections under the Food and Drugs Act. There were no prosecutions during the year verbal cautions being given in relation to minor infringements.

Section F

Miscellaneous Provisions

MISCELLANEOUS

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

This Act is designed to regulate the sale of pet animals and empowers the local authority to issue licences in respect of pet shops.

During the year six licences were in force imposing conditions in connection with accommodation, food and drink, control of infection, fire precautions, and welfare of animals.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

This Act is intended to regulate the keeping of boarding establishments for animals and for the purposes connected therewith, and empowers the local authority to licence animal boarding establishments.

Five premises were licensed during 1967, imposing conditions as to accommodation, control of infection, fire precautions and animal welfare.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1964

This Act, regulating the keeping of Riding Establishments received Royal assent on 31st July, 1964, and came into force on 1st April, 1965.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act the Council authorised Miss W. Brancker and Mr R.H. Owen, Veterinary Surgeons, to carry out inspections under the Act.

Two establishments were licensed during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act is intended to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined. Regulations dated 1961 lay down standards of cleanliness of materials under the Act.

Two registered premises remain in use.

Four samples were taken during the year one being reported as unsatisfactory.

HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS BYE-LAWS

Bye-laws made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act 1961 were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 1st September, 1963.

During 1967, 55 visits of inspection were made to establishments in the Borough affected by the bye-laws.

58 hairdressing establishments were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1967.

LICENSING ACT 1961

Under the provisions of the above legislation the Local Authority is consulted by the Licensing Justices before registration certificates are granted to club premises.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS' ACT 1964

The above Act received Royal assent on 31st July, 1964, and came into operation on 1st April, 1965. The Act required the Local Authority to maintain a register of scrap metal dealers within the area.

Three such dealers remained registered during the year.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1961

In April 1965 the Council appointed three members of the Public Health Inspectorate as authorised officers for the purpose of the above Act.

The Oil Heater Regulations 1961 and the Children's Nightdresses Regulations 1964 have been made under the provisions of the Act.

During the year the following additional legislation came into force under the terms of the Act:

The Stands for Carrycots (Safety) Regulations 1966

The Toys (Safety) Regulations 1967

The Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations 1967

During the year four nightdresses were submitted to an authorised testing laboratory. One sample failed the prescribed test.

Two samples taken under the Toys (Safety) Regulations passed the prescribed test.

SHOPS ACT 1950

All Public Health Inspectors are appointed for the purpose of the Shops Act 1950.

The Act controls closing hours, conditions of employment of shop assistants, Sunday trading and other matters relating to shops. Inspectors normally carry out their duties under the Shops Act in conjunction with other duties relating to shop premises, thus avoiding duplicity of visits.

There were 755 shops on the register at 31st December, 1967.

GAME ACT 1831

During 1967, six licences were issued authorising persons to buy and sell Game within the terms of the Act.

Section G

SCHOOL

HEALTH SERVICE

1967

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT SUB-COMMITTEE 1967/68

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor F.E. Whitfield, J.P.

Councillor Mrs Dunnett (Chairman).

Alderman Smallwood.

Alderman Gunby.

Alderman Beaumont-Edmonds

Councillor Herringshaw.

Councillor Bannister.

Councillor Mills.

Councillor Birbeck.

Councillor Dillon-Trenchard.

Miss S.E. Davies.

Messrs Vaughan and Wallace.

Miss Heath.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1967

Borough School Medical Officer	-	J.R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(Glas.), D.P.H.
Deputy Borough School Medical Officer	- - -	Vacant
Assistant School Medical Officers	-	M.C.T. WILKES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.B.S., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. I.M.S. NICHOLLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. C.A. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B. (left 30.6.67)
Senior School Dental Officer	-	N.G. EVANS, L.D.S.
Part-time Dental Officers	- -	W. DOUGLAS, L.D.S. (Anaesthetist). B.E. TEALL, L.D.S. A.H. BOSWORTH, L.D.S. Mrs V.P. CRABB, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.). J.J. CRABB, B.D.S. G.B.D. INGLIS, Dentists' Act 1921 (left Dec.67) P.I. TOWNEND, L.D.S., D.Orth., F.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.). (left May 67)
Part-time Speech Therapists	-	Mrs K.M. SENIOR Miss H. THOMPSON (left Mar. 67) Miss S.V. MOTTRAM (commenced 4.9.67)
Part-time Physiotherapist	- -	Mrs C.M. WILLIAMS

School Nurses and Health Visitors:

Miss M. McCAFFERY (Nursing Officer)	Mrs J.A. JONES
Miss A. SALVAGE (Dep. Nursing Officer)	Miss R.P. MOLEY
Mrs M. HORROCKS	Mrs J. DRESSLER (Part-time)
Mrs V. THIRKILL	Mrs I.M. CARTER
Miss I. SHOTTON	Miss F.E.M. FLYNN
Miss B.M. HARRIS	Miss D.M. BROOKES
Miss A.M. EAST	Mrs S.C.M. COLLINS
	Miss M.M. HANNON
	Miss J.M. WADE

Clerical Staff:

Chief Administrative Assistant	-	G.W.T. NICHOLLS
Senior Clerk	- - -	Mrs A.B. FROHLICH
Clerks	- - -	Miss S. PENNY Miss L.E.M. CARTER
Shorthand Typist	- - -	Miss E.M. FITTON
Dental Surgery Assistants (whole time)	- - -	Miss J. WOOLLEY (Part-time from 5.6.67) Mrs CHURCH nee S.W. GWILLIAM (left 31.3.67)
Dental Surgery Assistants (part-time)	- -	Mrs G.H. CHAMBERS Mrs P. TAYLOR Miss A. SNOWDEN Mrs A.B. JENNINGS Mrs B.A. YATES (left 23.5.67) Mrs M.E.A. HADEN (commenced 2.6.67) Mrs J.S. DAVIES (commenced 6.2.67)

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1967

The work of the School Health Service may be summarised as follows:

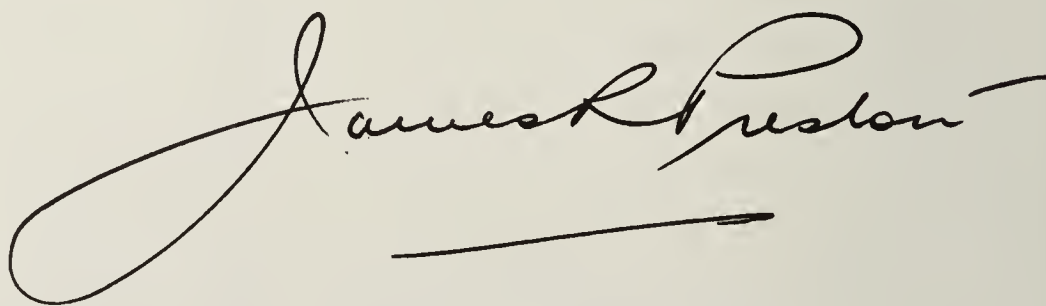
- (a) Routine and special inspection and re-inspection, including special eye testing.
- (b) Examination of children for fitness for part-time employment.
- (c) Special class inspections by the School Nurses.
- (d) Referral to school observation clinic.
- (e) Ascertainment and classification of handicapped pupils.
- (f) Immunisation and Vaccination.
- (g) Investigation and control of infectious disease.
- (h) Care of the teeth and dental treatment.
- (i) Inspection of School kitchens and canteens.
- (j) General hygiene and sanitation of school premises.

The routine medical examinations should consist of an examination as soon as possible after entry to an Infants School, to a Junior School and to a Senior School, and an eyesight test at 8 years of age, and these should be carried out at all schools during the year. Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of full time medical staff and the inability at present to get part-time doctors to take part in this work, it has not been possible to inspect all schools in this way but only at infrequent intervals. In view of this, consideration has been given to the introduction of a selective examination system whereby only cases referred by the Head Teacher or School Nurses would be examined. Such a system has not yet been put into operation.

One of the problems of the infrequent examinations of schools is the fact that no medical information is made available to the Youth Employment Service and to employers in regard to the health of young people starting work.

At the present time no means of overcoming these difficulties have been found. The head teachers and staffs of all schools have been most understanding of the problems of the Health Department and I have very much appreciated the help given to the Health Department staff.

I would finally thank the Chairman and members of the Committees concerned for their advice and encouragement.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James R. Preston". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large loop at the beginning and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Borough School Medical Officer

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF SCHOOL
CHILDREN ON ROLL AT JANUARY 1967

					<u>Schools</u>	<u>Children</u>
Primary	..	..	..	..	28	8,320
Secondary		..	..	..	10	5,335
Special	..	...	..	..	1	100
					<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	..	..		39	13,755
					<hr/>	<hr/>

School Nursing

Health Visitors and School Nurses made a total of 379 visits during the year. Attendances at sessions during the year at medical inspections, clinics and lectures, etc. totalled 403.

Health Education

The schools in the Borough have all received a copy of a handbook on Health Education setting out the various services which are available to them from the School Health Department and detailing subjects of lectures, films and demonstrations available to them. Considerable use has been made of these services.

Defects found by Medical Inspection during the Year

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Pupils attending all MAINTAINED and ASSISTED SCHOOLS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		Requi- ring treat- ment	Requi- ring obser- vation	Requi- ring treat- ment	Requi- ring obser- vation	Requi- ring treat- ment	Requi- ring obser- vation	Requi- ring treat- ment	Requi- ring obser- vation
4	Skin	-	2	2	2	5	10	7	14
5	Eyes-								
	(a) Vision	13	29	27	2	105	57	145	88
	(b) Squint	9	5	2	-	5	10	16	15
	(c) Other	1	2	4	1	4	5	9	8
6	Ears-								
	(a) Hearing... ..	1	13	1	-	1	8	3	21
	(b) Otitis Media	2	6	1	1	1	3	4	10
	(c) Other	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	2
7	Nose or Throat	29	41	8	3	26	27	63	71
8	Speech	2	6	-	1	2	2	4	9
9	Lymphatic Gland	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	3
10	Heart	1	6	1	4	1	6	3	16
11	Lungs	1	18	-	12	1	17	2	47
12	Developmental-								
	(a) Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Other	2	2	-	-	3	6	5	8
13	Orthopaedic-								
	(a) Posture	-	1	-	2	-	6	-	9
	(b) Feet	6	13	5	3	9	19	20	35
	(c) Other	1	12	1	3	5	10	7	25
14	Nervous System-								
	(a) Epilepsy	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	3
	(b) Other	1	2	-	-	1	3	2	5
15	Psychological-								
	(a) Development	-	2	-	1	1	8	1	11
	(b) Stability	1	9	-	1	2	4	3	14
16	Abdomen	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	4
17	Other (excluding dental defects)	1	6	2	2	3	22	6	30
	TOTALS	71	181	57	38	178	229	306	448

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Number of individual pupils found infested during the year	..	33
Total number of individual examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons (on request)	..	4, 216

CLINICS

There is one school clinic at 9 Holland Street, Sutton Coldfield and the services available include the following:

Aural Clinic;	Dental Clinic;	Chest Clinic;	Eye Clinic;
B.C.G. Clinic;	Consultation Clinic.		

School children also received dental treatment at Boldmere, Falcon Lodge and Mere Green Child Welfare Centres, where there are excellently equipped dental surgeries.

An Orthopaedic After-Care Exercise Clinic for children is held at 49 Holland Street Child Welfare Centre.

B.C.G. Vaccination

During the year 689 school children received B.C.G. vaccination.

DENTAL SERVICE

During the year the Dental Service continued at much the same level.

The number of dental sessions per week was 25 this year compared with 31 last year. This was due to shortage of part-time dental officers. The number of inspection sessions was 110.0 for the year.

DENTAL SERVICE AT 31/12/1967

Surgeries (Fixed)	..	..	..	..	..	4
Surgeries (Mobile)	..	..	..	..	..	-
Dental Officers (Whole-time)		..	..	..	..	1
Dental Officers (Part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	4
Available sessions per week	..	..	..	..	..	25

DETAILS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT 1967

	A	B	C	D	E	F
No. of first Inspections at school	4, 825	-	-	-	-	-
No. of first Inspections at clinic	-	4, 353	-	-	-	-
No. of A and B found to require treatment	-	-	3, 424	-	-	-
No. of A and B offered treatment	-	-	-	2, 822	-	-
No. of pupils re-inspected at Schools and Clinics	-	-	-	-	515	-
No. of E found to require treatment	-	-	-	-	-	469

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN
SUTTON COLDFIELD AT 31/12/1967

<u>Category</u>	<u>Referred during 1967</u>	<u>Total</u>
Blind	-	1
Partially-sighted	-	1
Deaf	1	4
Partially Deaf	-	4
Educationally sub-normal	21	86
Epileptic	-	-
Maladjusted	-	7
Physically Handicapped	4	40
Speech	-	-
Delicate	2	14
		<hr/>
Total	29	157
		<hr/>

	<u>Recorded during 1967</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recorded as unsuitable for education under Section 57 of the Education Act	3	26

TREATMENT OF EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION
AND SQUINT AT EYE CLINIC

Ophthalmic part-time staff

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. of sessions</u>
Dr McCabe	43
Dr Longmore	40

							<u>Total</u>
Number of individual children who attended during the Year:							
New Cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	263
Re-examinations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	487

Total number of attendances made by these children during the year .. 805

Number of individual children prescribed spectacles during the year:

New Cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Re-examinations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	158

Number of individual children referred for orthoptic treatment:

(a) by County Orthoptists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	-
(b) by R.H.B. Orthoptists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	-

Number of individual children known to have received orthoptic treatment during the year:

(a) by County Orthoptists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	-
(b) by R.H.B. Orthoptists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	35

Number of individual children treated for eye diseases at clinic (excluding errors of refraction and squint)

Total cases on register at end of year	1,321
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SPEECH THERAPY

	<u>Total</u>
Number of sessions	250
Number of children on register for attendance at beginning of year	35
Number of first attendances during the year	81
Number of children recalled during the year after having been stood down in a previous year	40
Total number of children treated during the year	156
Number stood down under review during the year	45
Number discharged during the year:	
(a) Treatment completed	48
(b) Left district	6
(c) Ceased attendance	4
Total number of attendances	1,261

MINOR AILMENTS

There are no Minor Ailment Clinics held in Sutton Coldfield.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN BYE-LAWS

The number of children examined in connection with the above during the year totalled 178 and all children examined were issued with a certificate.

The importance of these examinations cannot be overstressed since the purpose of them is to make certain that any physical work taken on by these children in the course of their employment is within their capacity.

I can only express the hope that all newsagents, shopkeepers, milk suppliers and others who by the nature of their trade employ schoolchildren, will make certain that their young employees have been examined and are passed fit before they commence work.

Medical Examination of Entrants to Courses for Teaching and
Appointments to the Teaching Profession

During the year, medical examinations in connection with the above totalled 137. There were 29 examinations for the teaching profession and 108 examinations for entry to Training College.

